

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For JANUARY, 1753.

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VIII. Observations on the Time for keeping Christmas.
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XXVIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXIX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXX. Catalogue of Books.

With a new and correct MAP of WESTMORELAND, and the HEADS of Sir FRANCIS BACON and Archbishop TILLOTSON, both beautifully engraved by eminent Hands.

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A APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1752, with a Beautiful FRONTISPICE, a General Title curiously engraved, compleat INDEXES, and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the Volume.



THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1753.

Upon Occasion of the present Dispute with Prussia, the following Anecdote from the History of Queen ELIZABETH must, we think, be agreeable to our Readers.



URING the war carried on by that wise and glorious queen against Spain, several of the Swedish and Dantick ships had been seized by our ships of war, on account of their being loaded with contraband goods for Spain, and probably some excesses had then likewise been committed, as there always are upon such occasions.

Upon this Sigismund, King of Poland and Sweden, sent Paulus de Joline, his ambassador, to queen Elizabeth, to demand satisfaction, which at his first audience he began to do in Latin, the only language then used upon such occasions; but he did it in such a high tone and haughty manner, that the queen cut him short with the following extempore answer in Latin.

Heu quam decepta fui! Expectavi nunc dum: tu vero querelam mibi adduxisti; per dicas te accepi esse legatum, te vero heraldum invenio. Nunquam in vita talis orationem audiri. Miror, sane miror, tantam et tam insolitam in publico audaciam; neque puto, si rex tuus adest, talia verba protulisset: Sin aliquid tale tibi in mandatis commisit quod quidem valde dubito) tribuendam, quod cum rex sic juuenis, et non tam iure sanguinis

quam electionis, atque etiam noviter electus, non tam bene percipiat quid inter reges convenit, quam maiores sui nobiscum observarunt, et alii fortasse deinceps observabunt. Quod ad te ostinet, videris multis libet perligere, libens tamen principum non attigere, neque intelligere quid inter reges convenit. Cum vero iur naturae, et gentium conmemoras; hoc scito esse ius naturae et gentium, ut cum bellum inter reges intercedat, liceat alteri alterius undique collata praesidia intercipere, et ne in dominum suum convertantur, praevidere. Hoc scio esse ius naturae et gentium; ubi itidem dominum Austriae narras (quam jam tanti facis) non te latcat ex eadem domo non desipit qui regnum Polonice regi tuo intercipere voluissent. De reliquis, que cum multis sunt et singulariter deliberanda, non suntibus locis ac temporis, occupies quod a quibusdam consiliaris base rei designatio deliberandum fuerit. Interim vales et quiscas.

This answer runs in English thus:

How much am I deceived! I expected an envoy, but thou hast brought me a challenge. By thy credential letters, I took thee to be an ambassador, but I find thou art a herald. In all my life I never heard such a speech. I am surprised, I am really amazed at so great and so unusual impudence in publick; nor do I think that thy master, had he been here himself, would have made use of any such language. But, if there be any such thing in his instructions to thee, as he is a young king, not by hereditary-right, but by election, and even but lately elected, I must impute it to his being unacquainted with that language, which is

January 1753.

PEPPER

4 A remarkable SPEECH of Queen ELIZABETH. Jan.

proper among sovereigns, and which his ancestors have always observed towards us, and his successors from henceforth probably will. As to what relates to thyself, thou seemest to have read many books, but never to have looked into the book of princes, nor to understand what is decent among sovereigns. But since thou talkest of the law of nature and nations, know, that when war breaketh out between two kings, they are, each of them, warranted by the law of nature and nations, to intercept all supplies brought to the other, let them come from whence they will, and to take care that no such supplies may be made use of against themselves. Know this to be the law of nature and of nations. Where again thou talkest of the house of Austria, which thou now buildest so much on, thou art not ignorant, that there was not wanting of that house, one who designed to intercept from thy king the kingdom of Poland *. As to the rest, being numerous and such as must be particularly considered, they are not proper for this time or place: The resolutions of the commissioners appointed for this purpose shall be communicated to thee. In the mean time fare thee well, and be quiet.

Thus did that great princess answer a powerful king, who only talked in a manner which she thought insolent; and it is remarkable, that this spirited answer was made by her when she was old; when she was involved in a war with Spain, then the most potent monarchy in Europe; when she had been deserted by her ally, Henry IV. of France, who had made a separate peace with Spain; and when there was a dangerous rebellion in Ireland, headed by the famous Ter-Owen, and supported by Spain.

And Speed, who gives us this anecdote, tells us, that having ended her oration, she lion-like rising, daunted the malapert orator no less with her stately port and majeswick departure, than with the tartness of her princely cheeks: And turning to the train of her attendants, said, F "God's death, my lords, I have been forced this day to scour up my old Latin that hath long lain rusty."

In our Magazine for last Year, p. 603, we gave the substance of what the King of Prussia calls an Exposition of his Motives for detaining Part of the Silesia ^{Lean, by Way of Compensation for the Damage done to his Subjects in the last War by our Privateers.} And now we shall give a Copy of the Memorial presented by his Minister ^{upon that Subject,} as follows, viz.

I T is by order of the king his master, that the undersigned secretary to the

* The archduke Maximilian of Austria, brother to the emperor Rhodolph II, had disputed the crown with Sigismund.

legation of his majesty the king of Prussia, is obliged to remind your excellency of the pressing solicitations employed by himself and predecessor, at several times, for obtaining from the equity, and thro' the justice of the ministry of this court, the satisfaction which the Prussian merchants have demanded, of being indemnified for the violences and depredations they have sustained from some of the English privateers, during the last war. Your excellency will remember, that these merchants had some their ships taken from them, some their effects forced away, others had them detained; and altho' it was evidently made appear, that none of them dealt in contraband trade, they have not hitherto been able to obtain any redress, neither from the English tribunals to whom they applied, nor from the government, before which they laid their complaints: And that, by a singularly strange contradiction, when even those tribunals found no specious pretext for confiscating their ships and effects, and consequently discovered the injustice of the prize, they nevertheless did not fail to condemn the proprietors in costs, to the behoof of the privateers, and leviable upon the capture.

The laws of equity ought incontestably to be the same for all nations; and an Englishman ought to expect the finding a sanctuary at Berlin, in the justice of its tribunals, against the violence of their subjects, the same as a Prussian ought to find it at London, against any illegal procedure of theirs. It is upon this principle, that good faith and mutual commerce stand established between nation and nation: It is also upon this very principle, that the merchants of Europe traffick with their neighbours, and that the English nation carries on so advantageous a commerce. All countries look on these ties of equity as sacred and inviolable, and they respect them at home, that they may receive the benefit of them abroad, whenever the necessity comes to exist of their having recourse to them.

His majesty believed, that, with a nation so full of noble sentiments, so generous as the English, it would be no difficulty to obtain for his subjects the satisfaction that was due to them; and your excellency will remember, that, in case of a refusal, the intimation was not omitted, that his majesty, the king of Prussia, would find himself obliged (tho' with regret) to seize the capital funds for which the dutchy of Silesia stood mortgaged to the English, especially as his majesty had no other means of indemnifying his subjects.

The

The intentions of the king my master are pure: His majesty was determined to fulfil, with all integrity, the engagements he has contracted with the English nation, and acquit the debts incumbent on him; but he is determined at the same time to make good to his subjects the protection which he owes them.

That his majesty might precipitate nothing in an affair of this nature, and in order to afford the English government time enough for reflection, his majesty continued discharging the Silesia loan until payment of the last term; but when his majesty saw that neither the equity of his demands, that neither time, reasons, nor repeated importunities, produced any effect, in favour of the Prussian merchants, the king thought himself obliged to have recourse to the last measure that remained in his power, that of deducting from the money due to the English the sum which his subjects demanded for their indemnification.

The same law that obliges us to the fair dealing of paying our debts, authorizes us to exact the same measure of justice from our debtors. What a singularly strange sort of law would that be, that should regulate all in favour of one side, and nothing in favour of the other? In this affair, however, the point in agitation is not even what is owing from the English to the Prussians, but what is forcibly withheld from them. If it is but just to pay one's debts, it is yet more so to repair the damages one has occasioned by one's own fault, and with premeditated design.

After reasons so strong, after having, in vain, demanded reparation from those who alone could make it, is there any colour whatever for pretending, that the king should give up his own subjects? And could he do it, even if he would? He owes the last term to the English; he stops it, and, after having acquainted the British government upon all occasions, of the measures his majesty could not but indispensably take, he appointed a commission to judge, with impartiality, and with a rigid exactness, the pretensions of the Prussian merchants. At the head of this commission too his majesty placed a man, whom to name, suffices to sanctify the whole procedure. The then high chancellor (Cocceii) three ministers of state, and several counsellors of justice, have examined the claims of the merchants, and liquidated their just amount.

This commission having terminated this affair, the under-signer has the honour to present, enclosed herewith, to your excellency, copies of the decrees given upon the different claims of the Prussian sub-

jects, upon that of each merchant separately; whence it results, that of 239,350 crowns, which those merchants reckoned due to them, the commission has adjudged to them no more than 139,486 crowns, 20 gr. principal, and 33,283 crowns interest, at the rate of 6 per cent.

Tho' his majesty has all the reason to be persuaded, that the said commission has proceeded according to the forms of the most impartial justice, his majesty has, nevertheless, ordered the undersigner to declare, in the present memorial, that his majesty is disposed to have any contested facts examined afresh by the said commission, if any officers, or English privateers, who shall believe themselves wronged thereby, think proper to interfere therein, and to get the judgment altered, in case the allegations of the party, so complaining, should be found valid.

The king fixes, for the exhibition of these allegations, the term of three months, reckoning from the day of this declaration. As the list of the several captures annexed to this memorial contains the names of those who made them, his majesty refers it to the good pleasure of the British government, in what manner it shall be proper to inform the parties of the judgment pronounced, that they may enter their complaint against it according to law. If, nevertheless, the said term lapses without any one's interposing in his own vindication, his majesty will abide by the decrees of his council, and in pursuance thereof, will order the deduction of the sum adjudged to his subjects, including the interest thereon at 6 per cent, until the 10th of July of the current year; which said deduction, so ordered from the money due to the English, amounts to 194,725 Brandenburg crowns, 4 gr. and 5 deniers, and is to be applied to the indemnification of the Prussian merchants. His majesty at the same time declares, that he is ready to order a remittance to be made to the commissioners of the Silesia loan, of the residue of what is owing upon that claim, both on account of the capital, and of the interest growing thereon, at the rate of 7 per cent, to the tenth of July of this present year. Always provided, that the said commissioners shall produce an authentick release for the said principal and interest.

In case that, against all expectation, they shall in England refuse to come into this so equitable a regulation, I am to declare to your excellency, that the king will order the said sum to be judicially delivered to his chamber of justice in Berlin, there to remain in deposit, till it shall be of interest, according to law, to the king, and to the subjects of the said king, to have it paid to them.

please

please the proprietors to draw it out by furnishing proper discharges; and as the continuance of the interest naturally ceases after this deposit, his majesty expressly protests against being thenceforward accountable for any; and in virtue of this authentick protest, his majesty holds the debt upon the Silesia mortgage entirely A extinguished, and that dutchy fully exonerated from all obligations with regard to it.

London, Nov. 23, 1752.

Signed MICHEL.

N. B. At the end of the Exposition of the Motives, in our last year's Magazine, p. 606, col. 1. l. 24. read 1. The number of vessels taken, amounting to 18 Prussian ships; and 33 neutral ships, in the cargoes of which the Prussians were concerned. And l. 31. read 7. In what their sufferings consisted.

Observations on the Time for keeping CHRISTMAS.

WHEREAS a great many people did work on the 25th of last December, in a supposition that it was not Christmas-day, and did keep Old Christmas-day (as they term it) either thro' ignorance or obstinacy, I shall endeavour to put them right in that matter, as follows:

First, as to the keeping of Christmas-day, it was not kept at all until the second century, and then (as the learned Dr. Cave observes) it was kept on the same day as the Epiphany, until St. Chrysostom (who lived in the fourth century) and some others of the primitive fathers of Christianity looked into it; and by the best intelligence they could get, it was on the 25th of December.

And Clemens Alexandrius (another of the primitive fathers) says, it is either on the 25th or 26th of the same month; and the same father tells us, in the same place, that there were some who more curiously searching after Christ's nativity, affixed it to the 6th of May. Hence we may see how little certainty there is in this matter; though so soon after the event the learned were divided in their opinions concerning it.

Secondly, as to Christmas-day's being now kept at the same season of the year as it was by the primitive Christians, I shall present to you the advice of Julius Caesar, (the first Roman emperor) about 46 years before the birth of Christ (by the advice of his learned men) made a reformation in the kalendar, (which was then very defective) and made this year to consist of 355 days and 6 hours, of which 5 are omitted.

(which is the account we in England used to keep) whereas, by the best observations that can be made, it is not so much by above 11 minutes, which in about 131 years makes a whole day: So that as many 131 years as are past since Julius Caesar's time, so many days have the seasons run back, which is above 13 days; therefore to bring the seasons up to where they were in his time, there should have been 13 days cut off, instead of 11.

So that by reason the year, as settled by Julius Caesar, does exceed the solar year, (or the year described by the sun) and was the cause of the seasons running back, and thereby making the kalendar again defective, which it was found to be in the year of Christ 1582; Pope Gregory XIII. (by the advice of his learned men) corrected the kalendar again, and cut off ten days; and about the year 1700 they cut off another; thereby bringing the seasons back no farther than the council of Nice, (which was held in the

year of Christ 325, by all the learned bishops in Christendom, for the settling of Easter, and condemning Arianism) at which time the spring Equinox (that is, the time when the sun is in the Equinoctial line, making the days and nights of equal length) was on the 20th of March; but since that time, by reason of the seasons running back, the spring Equinox was got back to the 9th of March; which now by our cutting off 11 days, has brought it up again to where it was at the council of Nice. So that if we had kept Christmas-day at the same season of the year as it was kept by the primitive Christians, we should have kept it on the 14th of December, and not on the 25th. Therefore we are now much righter than we were before.

JOHN BARNETT.

P. S. As to the story of the bees always swarming on Christmas-eve,—which to admire most, the industry of that wonderful insect, or the simplicity of some old women, I know not; I knew they were very industrious, but never knew they were so wise as to know when Christ's nativity was before.

Some Account of the celebrated Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart. lately deceased. (See p. 44.)

SIR Hans Sloane, Bart. was born at Killelagh, in the county of Down in Ireland; but his thirst after knowledge tempted him to remove from thence in his youth, in order to employ his talents in a more extended scene of life, better adapted to his genius, and more serviceable to the good of mankind. He

1753. MEMOIRS of Sir HANS SLOANE, &c.

tells us himself, that from his youth, he was much delighted with the study of plants, and other parts of nature, and had seen most of those kind of curiosities that were to be found either in the fields, or in the gardens or cabinets of the curious in and about London, where he practised physick. The duke of Albemarle having obtained the supreme command of Jamaica, &c. employed Dr. Barwick his physician, to look out for one to take care of him and his family in case of sickness. Upon application to Dr. Sloane, the opportunity seemed such as he wanted, in order to view the places and things he designed, and at the same time to prosecute his profession. He embraced the offer, and having conditions settled to his satisfaction, he began his voyage on Sept. 12, 1687, visited most of the Caribbee islands, and at length arrived at Jamaica. As his principal motive to this dangerous voyage was a zeal for the advancement of natural knowledge, he there employed all the hours he could spare from the duties of his profession in searching after the productions of nature, which he carefully described in a Journal. In order to make his inquiries useful to the publick, he dried fair samples of all such plants as would bear it, and such as could not be dried or kept, he caused figures of them to be drawn in crayons, as also of fishes birds, insects, &c. at no small expence. He continued but about a year and 8 months abroad, including his passage to and from thence. For the duke of Albemarle dying at Jamaica, he began his voyage back on March 16, 1688, and landed in England, May 29, following. He brought with him 800 samples of plants, and communicated them to all lovers of such curiosities; which encouraged Sir Arthur Roydon to send over a gardener to bring the plants alive to him from Jamaica for his garden at Moyra in the county of Down, where they grew to great perfection.

After his return he pursued the business of his profession with great success, grew into high repute for his learning, candour and publick spirit; was made president of the Royal Society, and College of physicians, London, first physician to his majesty K. George I. (who created him a baronet) and to his present majesty king George II. But England was not alone sensible of his merit; he was courted by foreigners, and created member of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh, of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, Madrid and Berlin, fellow of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh,

and doctor of physick of the University of Dublin, &c. with sixteen to seventeen

Such honours had he received at home and abroad. But nothing so fully displays the grandeur of his mind as his immense and rare collections. His library, consisting of upwards of 42000 volumes of printed books, is perhaps the fullest and most curious in the world with regard to the several branches of natural history and physick; add to which above 3000 volumes of manuscripts, relating chiefly to enquiries of the same nature. His museum is stored with such vast rarities, both natural and artificial (amounting, as it is said, in the year 1733, to 69,352 particulars, including his MSS.) that we may venture to proclaim it the most valuable private collection (perhaps publick one) that ever yet has appeared upon earth. Those treasures, tho' collected at his private expence, have not been appropriated to his own pleasure alone. Mankind has enjoyed the benefits of them, and his noble mind never suffered him to refuse their use to whoever at home or abroad was desirous of satisfaction or improvement from them.

A Description of WESTMORELAND.

With a new and correct MAP.

WESTMORELAND is an inland county, so named, probably, from the many moors or meers that were formerly in it, most of which have been drained and ploughed, and from its lying west of that ridge of hills, called the English Appenines by antient writers. It is bounded on the East by Yorkshire and Durham, on the South by Lancashire, on the West and North by Cumberland. It is about 35 miles long from north to south, 24 broad from east to west, and 120 in circumference. It is reckoned to contain about 6500 houses, and 510,000 acres; has 26 parishes and 8 market towns, and sends 4 members to parliament, two for the county, who at present are John Dalston and Edward Wilson, Esqrs. and two for the town of Appleby, who in the present parliament are Sirs John Ramsden, Bart. and Randle Wilbraham, Esqrs. It is partly in the diocese of Carlisle, and partly in that of Chester; and is divided into two parts, vizt the baronies of Kendal and Westmoreland; and these again are subdivided into constablewicks and wards, but not into hundreds, having antiently paid no subsidies, as they were sufficiently charged with border-service against the Scots. The air of this county is generally sharp; and the barony of Kendal, so called

called from the river Can or Ken, is mountainous and barren, but has some fruitful valleys: That of Westmoreland, so called because it lies west of the hills that divide it from Yorkshire, and for its low situation, is a champain country 20 miles long and 14 broad, has much arable land, and even their moors and commons, called fells, are capable of being cultivated. The chief rivers in this county are the Eden, Lone, Ken, and Eimot; and Winander-meer is by some reckoned to it, tho' by others to Lancashire. It gives title of earl to the family of Fane.

The market-towns are, 1. Appleby, 217 computed, and 279 measured miles N. W. of London, antiently a strong and populous city, and thought to be the Roman Aballava. Henry I. gave this town equal privileges with York, and Henry II. confirmed them. In Henry III's time, it had a court of Exchequer. In Edward I's time, they had a mayor and two provosts, who seem to have been sheriffs: But the town was ruined by the frequent inroads of the Scots, who burnt it down, and it never recovered its antient splendor; so that it is now only a small market-town of little note, tho' pleasantly situated on the river Eden, having the assizes held here in the town-hall, and being the only town in the county that sends members to parliament. 'Tis governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, a common-council, and serjeants at mace. It has still the same privileges as York, and they have a tradition, that this town had a mayor, while London had only a bailiff. The market is on Saturday, esteemed one of the best in all the north for corn.

2. Brough, Brough under Stanmore, or Market-Brough, 8 miles E. of Appleby, a small town, but divided into two parts, viz. the Upper or Church-Brough, on account of the church's standing there, where also is a fine castle; and the Lower, called also Market-Brough, from its having the market in it, which is held on Thursday, and is pretty considerable.

3. Kirby-Steven, or Kirkby-Steven, on the river Eden, 4 miles S. of Brough, is a noted town for stocking-weavers, and has a good market on Fridays. A little south from hence lies Wharton-Hall, with a park and barony, that gave title to the late unfortunate duke of Wharton's ancestors ever since the 35th of Henry VIII. And farther east lies Hartley-castle, the G seat of the Musgraves, a very ancient and honourable family in this county.

4. Orton, 10 miles W. of Kirby-Steven, has a weekly market; and 4 miles south of it is Braifdretty stone, with a

deep cross cut on each side, thought to have been a boundary between England and Scotland.

5. Ambleside, 16 miles S. W. of Orton, has a clothing trade, and a market on Wednesdays.

6. Kendal, 13 miles S. E. of Ambleside, has an harbour for boats on the river Ken, over which are two stone bridges, besides one of timber. It is a large, fair, trading town, particularly for the manufactures of cottons, cloths, druggets, hats, stockings, &c. K. James I. changed their old charter for a new one,

A by which he placed the government of the town in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 burgesses, or common-council men, &c. It is pleasantly situated in a good air, and consists of two great streets crossing one another, where is a great market on Saturdays for provisions, and also a great beast market once a fortnight. In this town are seven trading companies, viz. mercers, sheermen, cordwainers, tanners, C glovers, taylors, and pewterers; each of which have an hall to meet in. It has a large and beautiful church, with five rows of pillars in it; and 12 chapels of ease, with a good free-school, well endowed, with exhibitions for the scholars in Queen's-college, Oxford. It has given title of baron and earl to several great families, and that of duke to the third son of James duke of York, who died young: Since which prince George of Denmark had the title of earl of Kendal; and in 1719, K. George I. created Melusina Erengard Schulenberg dutchess of Kendal. The clothing trade was first settled here by K. Edward III. who brought over divers Dutchmen to instruct

E the English, and placed them in several counties for that purpose.

7. Burton, 10 miles S. of Kendal, situate on the utmost southern point of this county, bordering on Lancashire, and having a market on Thursdays.

8. Lonsdale, or Kirby-Lonsdale, on the river Lone, 10 miles N. E. of Burton, F a pretty large town, with a woollen manufacture, and a market on Tuesdays.

Several Roman antiquities have been discovered, and there are several Pagan monuments in this county. Mill-torp, at the mouth of the river Ken, is the only sea-port in this shire, commodities being imported hither from Lancashire in small vessels. At Levens, a mile north, there is a fair stone bridge over the Ken, and a spring, called the Dropping-well, that petrifies moss, wood, leaves, &c. And at Routhwaite, in this county, there is a spring which casts up small pieces resembling silver spangles.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 549,
of our last Year's MAGAZINE.

I am now to give you a Debate we had in our Club upon a new Subsidy Treaty, whereby it was stipulated, that a Subsidy of 32,000l. per Ann. should be paid by us to the King of Poland, Elector of A Saxony; which Debate was opened by Servilius Priscus, who spoke to this Effect:

Mr. Chairman,
S I R,

THE treaty between his majesty and the states general on the one part, and the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, on the other, concluded at Dresden the 13th of September last, having been referred to this committee, I now rise up to move for granting such a sum to his majesty, as may be necessary for enabling him to make good the engagements he has entered into by that treaty; and I cannot suppose, that it will be necessary for me to make use of many arguments for inducing the house to comply with the motion I am to make; because this treaty, with the king of Poland, was a natural and indeed a necessary consequence of that with the elector of Bavaria, which was last session so wisely approved of by a great majority of this assembly. The providing against a vacancy of the imperial throne, by getting the eldest son of the present emperor chosen king of the Romans, was then thought to be a measure so necessary for securing the peace of Europe, and preserving the balance of power, that few gentlemen seemed to grudge any expence that might be found to be necessary for

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rendering that measure effectual. It was, indeed, then thought that this nation would not have been put to any farther expence upon that account, and perhaps we should not, if it had been thought prudent to proceed to an election upon our having secured only a bare majority of the electors; but every gentleman must see, that in order to render this election the more firm and indisputable, it will be proper to have the concurrence of the whole electoral college, or at least of as many of them as can possibly be procured; and for this purpose it was necessary, among the very first, to gain the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, not only as being one of the most powerful electors, but as being one of the two vicars of the empire.

It was upon this maxim, Sir, that his majesty entered into the negotiation for the treaty now under our consideration; and the maxim was so apparently wise and just, that the Dutch, without any difficulty not only approved of it, but also agreed to bear a proportionable share of the expence, notwithstanding the present low state of their finances, and the heavy debt they now labour under. That wise people are fully sensible of the dangerous consequence of a new vacancy in the imperial throne, therefore they rightly judge, that it ought to be guarded against at any expence; and considering the disputes still subsisting between this nation and France as well as Spain, we have more reason than the Dutch to be afraid of that danger; for the freedom and independency of the Dutch is of such an immediate concern to all the princes of Germany, that if France and Spain should attempt to conquer

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Holland, it would in a manner force all those princes to put an end to, or at least to suspend all their mutual disputes and animosities, and cordially unite together for the protection of Holland. In such a case, and for such a purpose, they would soon agree upon the choice of an emperor, and all join in a confederacy for saving their neighbouring state. But if upon a vacancy of the imperial throne, a civil war should arise in Germany about the choice of a successor, and France and Spain should take that opportunity to endeavour to drive us out of all our possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, as well as the Mediterranean, such an attempt would be thought of very little concern to the princes of Germany, and consequently would have no such influence as to force them to put an end to the civil war among themselves, especially if we had before shewn ourselves quite indifferent about their concerns, and had refused to concur in any measures for preventing that civil war.

I know, Sir, it is an unpopular and invidious task to talk against the power or strength of one's country; but I despise flattering even my native country, at the expence of my sincerity; and therefore I must declare, that, in my opinion, it would be impossible for us by ourselves alone to support a war of any continuance against the united power of France and Spain, and probably of the whole house of Bourbon. In such a war they would certainly F compel Portugal to refuse admittance to our ships of war into any of her ports, and might perhaps compel that kingdom to join with them in the war against us; for as that kingdom lies open to an attack from Spain by land, against G which we could give it little or no assistance, it would be forced to receive the law from the house of Bourbon; and let gentlemen consider what a condition our ships

would be in, if upon any distress or danger they had not a port to retire to from the Land's End to the straits of Gibraltar. Then again let us consider, Sir, how, in case of such a war, our navy, A as it is, must be weakened by being divided; for we should be obliged to have always one numerous squadron in the Mediterranean, another of equal force in the West-Indies, and a third superior to either upon our own coasts; and besides these, B it would be necessary for us to have always a small squadron upon the coast of Africa, a second in the East-Indies, and a third in the Baltick. All these squadrons, I say, it would be necessary for us to have continually in their respective stations, for the C protection of our trade or our settlements in these several parts of the world; and would it be possible for us, even with the best intelligence, to prevent its being in the power of France and Spain to steal out their ships and attack us with a superior squadron in one or other of those places?

If these things be duly considered, Sir, every gentleman must see, that whilst France and Spain continue united, and whilst both of them are daily forming projects against E our trade and foreign settlements, which they want only a proper opportunity for carrying into execution, it will be absolutely necessary for us to have always a confederacy upon the continent ready to attack them by land, if they should ever openly attack us by sea or in A-merica. But if an intestine war should break out in Germany, would it be possible for us to provide any such confederacy? And every one knows, that nothing is so likely to create an intestine war in that country as a vacancy in the imperial throne. Therefore in the present circumstances of Europe, there is no nation in it, no not even Germany itself, that can have a greater

concern than we have, to prevent, as far as is consistent with the constitution of the Empire, the possibility of such a vacancy; and consequently we ought not to grudge any expence that may appear to be absolutely necessary for guarding against such a dangerous misfortune.

But, Sir, a vacancy in the imperial throne is not now the only misfortune we have to guard against: France, we know, is at great pains, and a vast expence, to gain and attach to her interest, as many of the German princes as she can prevail with to accept of her terms; and as most of those princes now keep up a larger number of regular troops, than their own proper revenues can answer to support, they must have subsidies from some sovereign state or other. The empress-queen of Hungary is always obliged to keep up such a numerous army of regular troops, in order to be ready to make head against any sudden irruption of the Turks, that she cannot spare to grant any subsidies; and the Russians are in the very same situation; consequently none of the princes in Germany can expect any subsidy, unless it be either from France and Spain, or from the Dutch and us. Most of them, I have good reason to believe, will accept of a less subsidy from us, than what has been offered, or may hereafter be offered by France; but if we should be so imprudently parsimonious as to refuse to grant them any subsidy, they would be obliged to accept of one from France and Spain, and in consequence thereof they would be bound to join with those two crowns, perhaps against the interest of their native country, as well as against that of Europe in general.

Thus it appears, Sir, that his majesty had two most pressing motives for concluding this subsidy treaty with the king of Poland; for he has thereby prevented that prince's being reduced to the necessity of

entering into any treaty with France, and he has secured, as far as is consistent with the laws of Germany, the concurrence of that prince's vote and interest for electing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans. This, A it is true, is not, nor could it be made an express article of the treaty, because such an article would have been contrary to one of the fundamental constitutions of the empire; but this was understood by all the contracting parties, and I am convinced, will be as faithfully performed as if it had been made an express article, not so much on account of the tacit engagement in the treaty, as on account of its being agreeable to the particular interest of Germany, as well as the general interest of Europe.

I may therefore, I think, now venture to say, Sir, that we have secured not only the two vicars of the empire, but two thirds of the Electoral college, to concur in the election of a king of the Romans; and D consequently, I hope, nay, I trust, that the election will be brought on, and the archduke Joseph elected, before we meet here again in a new session. Nothing, I think, can prevent it, unless it be a well-grounded hope to get the election made unanimous; and this I have some reason to think far from being impracticable. I wish with all my heart it may be effected; for it is an end so desirable, that the least ground to hope for attaining it, would fully compensate a delay for another year, if that F should appear necessary, which, I trust, it will not; and therefore, I hope, this will be the last expence which this nation may be obliged to put itself to for securing, as far as human prudence can devise, the internal quiet of Germany, and of course not only our own tranquillity, but the free and uninterrupted possession of our trade and our settlements in every part of the world; and if G we can purchase such a valuable security

curity for such a trifle of expence, I am sure, every gentleman must allow, that we have made a cheap purchase; for which reason I shall conclude with moving, That a sum, not exceeding 32,000l. be granted to his majesty, to enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, pursuant to treaty.

The next that spoke in this Debate was Pomponius Atticus, whose Speech was in Substance thus :

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

ALTHO' I have for many years generally agreed in my sentiments with the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, and altho' I now agree with him in thinking, that it would add to our security, as well as the security of the balance of power, to have the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans, yet I cannot agree with him in my opinion of this treaty; for I not only think, that the nation is thereby to be put to a most unnecessary expence, but that the treaty itself is a very wrong measure, because it will rather prevent than forward the end for which it is said to be intended.

With regard to the expence, Sir, it should have been considered, that the king of Poland is in circumstances very different from those of the elector of Bavaria. The family of Bavaria had long had an attachment to France, and might still have thought it their interest to continue that attachment; therefore, if there had been no such thing as an election of a king of the Romans in view, it would have been not only prudent, but necessary for us to grant a subsidy to the elector of Bavaria, in order to withdraw that prince from his attachment to France, and to fix him in the interest of the house of Austria, and of this kingdom. For this reason many gentlemen, of whom I

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am one, might have last year approved of the treaty with Bavaria, and yet may now very much disapprove of this treaty with the king of Poland. Even that with Bavaria I should have disapproved of, if we had then had nothing else in view but the election of a king of the Romans; because in every case where this is the only view, the granting of a previous subsidy must either be unnecessary, or it must tend to defeat, or at least to delay the election until it becomes absolutely necessary by the demise of the present emperor; for every elector must either think, that an immediate election of the archduke Joseph, as king of the Romans, is absolutely necessary for the safety of his country, or he must think that no such immediate election is necessary: If the former be his opinion, he will immediately concur in that election without any subsidy from us: If the latter, he will naturally conclude, that the subsidy granted by us upon that single account, must be continued until the election be made, and that it will cease as soon as the election is over, or at least as soon as the term expires, for which it was granted; and in consequence of this conclusion, he will certainly find some excuse or other for putting off this election, until it becomes absolutely necessary by the death of the present emperor.

Upon this, which I think a certain and incontestable principle, let us see, Sir, how the case will stand with respect to the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony. That family, notwithstanding the marriage of one of their daughters to the dauphin, has certainly no attachment to the kingdom of France. On the contrary; whilst they are in possession, or have an expectation of the crown of Poland, they must court the favour of the house of Austria, and must be for preserving the power of that house; therefore, the present elector must naturally be inclined to have

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the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans ; and if this subsidy had not been granted, I am persuaded, he would have been for bringing that election on as soon as possible ; but as he may not think this absolutely necessary during the present emperor's life, our granting this subsidy will make him resolve to concur in every excuse for delaying it as long as possible, in order to oblige us to renew the subsidy as soon as the present term is expired ; for if there be now any necessity for chusing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, that necessity will become every year the more urgent, the more the present emperor advances in years ; and consequently if there be now any reason for our granting subsidies upon this account, that reason will be stronger three or four years hence, and still much stronger twenty years hence, than it is at present.

I must therefore be of opinion, Sir, that it is not prudent in us to grant any subsidy upon the single account of getting the archduke Joseph presently chosen king of the Romans, not only because it will, as I have said, defeat the end intended, but because, if we grant a subsidy to any one elector upon this account, every other elector will expect the same ; and if we should grant subsidies to all, or to a majority of them, it would render the election, when made, precarious ; for it would furnish the French, and all such as might please to join with them, with a plausible pretence for declaring it a void election. Sir, I had almost said a justifiable pretence ; for tho' in these subsidy treaties there be no express article for obliging the contracting elector to vote for the archduke Joseph, yet every one knows, and it has been publicly declared in this house, that such a stipulation is understood, and is truly the only consideration for our granting the subsidy ; and we all know that it is as much contrary to the laws of the empire to carry an election by bribery and corruption, as to

carry it by force of arms. The many princes of the empire who have been chosen kings of the Romans, and yet never succeeded to be emperors, or not till after cruel wars and great bloodshed, is a convincing proof, that the internal peace of Germany does not depend so much upon the ceremony of chusing a king of the Romans during the life of the reigning emperor, as upon taking proper measures for establishing such a cordial union among the electors, as that upon the death of the emperor they may all unite in the choice of a successor ; and I doubt much if our interfering so openly, and at such an expence, in the choice of a king of the Romans, be a proper method for establishing that cordial union, especially as it tends so manifestly towards overturning the constitution of the empire, and rendering the Imperial dignity hereditary, in the Austrian family ; for there is no argument for the necessity of chusing a king of the Romans that can be made use of upon this occasion, but what may be made use of with equal weight by every future emperor of that family, as soon as he has the good fortune to have a son ; and a question has now been started about who shall judge of this necessity, that, I fear, may produce confusion in the empire, because it is a question that, I am convinced, neither side will ever give up to the other.

When I say this, Sir, every gentleman must suppose, I mean the dispute arisen upon this occasion between the electors and the princes of the empire. The former say, that all questions relating to the election of an emperor, or king of the Romans, are to be determined by them alone ; and consequently, that the electors are at all times the sole judges whether there be at any time a necessity for chusing a king of the Romans during the life of the emperor : On the other hand, the princes of the empire contend, that no king of

of the Romans should ever be chosen during the life of the emperor, but when it becomes absolutely necessary for the safety and quiet of the empire, and that whether this necessity at any time exists or no, is not to be determined by the electoral college, A but by the diet of the empire. This, Sir, is the important question now brought upon the carpet ; and when we consider, that the kings of Sweden and Denmark, the prince royal of Russia, the king of France, and the prince, now hereditary stadholder of the United Provinces, are all princes of the empire, without being electors, we may judge how improbable it is, that either of these two parties will yield to the other, how unfortunate it is that such a question should ever have been started, and how dangerous it would be to proceed to an election before this question be determined, or at least until the necessity of an election becomes manifest both to the diet and the electoral college ; and in that case they would proceed to an election without any subsidy from us, and without having the question determined as to who are to be the judges of that necessity,

When this will happen, Sir, I do not know, and as little do I know what the Hon. gentleman means by saying he trusts—it will happen next summer. I wish as much as he can do, that it may, but I do not so much as hope that it will ; and this I will say, that if we, by granting subsidies to (which will be called bribing) a majority of the electors, should procure a king of the Romans to be chosen, whilst some of the chief electors and most of the great princes of the empire think that there is no present necessity for any such choice, we shall, I fear, be sowing the seeds of a civil war in Germany, F and a very general one in Europe, instead of taking proper measures to prevent either the one or the other. Therefore, the procuring or hastening the election of a king of the

Romans could be no good argument for our projecting or concluding this treaty ; and the other argument, or motive, as the honourable gentleman called it, is one of that sort of arguments, which either does nothing, or does too much.

Are we to suppose, Sir, that any elector or prince of Germany is so extravagant, as to keep up a greater number of regular troops in time of peace, than his own proper revenue can spare to support, and at the same B time, that he is so abandoned, that rather than retrench any part of this extravagant expence, he will unite with the enemies of his country, and sell himself a slave to France ? God forbid, Sir, that we should ever have the least ground for such a vilifying supposition : I have so good an opinion of those princes in general, that I am convinced, no one of them will ever unite with France for any mercenary consideration ; but we know, that an apprehension of the house of Austria's designing to encroach upon the laws and liberties of their country, has, in former times, made many of them unite with France, in order to guard against those designs of that house, which they thought to be either ambitious or oppressive ; and therefore C in all our measures we ought to be extremely cautious of giving rise to any such future apprehension. It is our interest to support and preserve the power of the house of Austria ; but this interest we shall defeat, if we do not take care to pursue it in such a manner, as not to give occasion for any such jealousy ; for it is not the power of the house of Austria alone that we are to set up as a balance to the power of France, but the power of that house united with the power of the German empire ; and whilst these two powers continue united, a little of our money, with the assistance of our navy, in time of actual war, will always render them an effectual balance.

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This argument therefore, Sir, proves nothing, or it proves too much; for if we should refuse to grant any subsidies in time of peace, the princes of the empire would retrench their expence, unless they are entirely abandoned; and if they be entirely abandoned, they will certainly sell themselves to the highest bidder, in which France and Spain will certainly get the better of us; for whatever we may be in fighting, this nation alone is not equal to the power of those two monarchies in giving; and the Dutch, I fear, are unable to contribute any share: Nay, I am afraid, that even as to the expence of this treaty, we must, some way or other, pay their share as well as our own; for, I believe, they are not able to pay it without making a reduction of their army; and if any troops are to be reduced, it is certainly more for our interest, as well as the general interest of Europe, that some of the princes of the empire should be obliged, than that the Dutch should be obliged to reduce the number of their regular troops.

Having thus, Sir, given my opinion very fully, and very freely, of the treaty now under our consideration, I shall conclude with declaring, that notwithstanding what I have said against the treaty itself, I shall concur with my Hon. friend in his motion. Gentlemen, I see, are surprised at this declaration; but they have not so much reason, as they may perhaps imagine. Care will be taken, I hope, that the treaty shall not produce any ill effect; and tho' the expence be, in my opinion, unnecessary, yet since his majesty has been advised to engage in it, I shall be for enabling him to make it good, because our refusal would derogate so much from his majesty's credit and influence abroad, that it might be attended with consequences much more pernicious than any that can ensue from our complying with such

a trifle of expence; and whoever duly considers this, will cease wondering at the declaration I have made, and join with me in giving an affirmative to the motion now before us.

Upon this Quintus Mucius stood up, and spoke to the following Effect,

Mr. Chairman,
SIR,

ALTHO' I highly approve of what the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, was pleased to conclude with, yet as I have an opinion of the treaty itself very different from what he seems to entertain, I shall beg leave to give some of the reasons for the opinion I have formed. I must confess, it is with great diffidence, that I differ from him in any opinion, but especially in an opinion relating to any foreign treaty, which is a subject he has been so long conversant in, and in which he has done such eminent service to his country. As I am thus diffident, Sir, it will oblige me to be the more methodical in what I am to offer in favour of this treaty; and for this purpose I shall consider the object, the view, and the principle of the treaty before us. As to the object, it is the election of a king of the Romans, in order to prevent any vacancy of the Imperial throne upon the death of the present emperor, whose life I shall grant may in all human appearance be, and I hope will be of long continuance; but this no man can be sure of: He may, to the misfortune of Europe, and of this nation in particular, be suddenly cut off in the prime of his age, and this misfortune would be highly exaggerated, should he die before any election of a king of the Romans; for will any one say, that the Germanick body can act with such vigour, either in defending itself, or assisting its allies, when it is without any head,

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head, as when it is firmly united under one head? Will any one say, that a country which is possessed by so many powerful princes, all jealous of one another, and every one thinking himself intitled to some part of the territory possessed by his neighbour? I say, can a country in such circumstances be presumed to continue in peace, when it has no sole and supreme judge to apply to, nor any one person who has either the right or the power to enforce its laws, and to punish those who venture to transgress them?

I know it may be said, Sir, that during a vacancy of the Imperial throne, the government of the empire devolves upon the two vicars; but as there is a dispute still subsisting between the elector Palatine, and the elector of Bavaria, about one of these vicariats, and as the respective rights of the two vicars are far from being fully settled and ascertained by the laws of the empire, this very establishment, instead of preserving, might be the cause of disturbing the tranquillity of that country: Nay, suppose that this establishment were fully perfected, so that no contest could remain upon that head, yet we cannot suppose, that they would have power enough to prevent some of the potent princes, their neighbours, from taking that opportunity to vindicate by force of arms those rights or possessions, to which they imagined they had a just title; or perhaps one of the vicars might himself be among the first to transgress the laws, and interrupt the peace of his country; and both these events we have the more reason to fear, because both actually happened during the last vacancy of the Imperial throne. From all which, I think, we have the strongest reason to conclude, that should such a vacancy again happen, it would be impossible to preserve the internal quiet of Germany for so much as one day, and much less during the

long interval which might happen before even a majority of the electors could be got to agree upon the choice of an emperor; for we may learn from the histories of that country, that they were once for at least 15 years before they could agree upon the choice of any emperor; and we are told, that during all that time, the whole empire, in Italy as well as Germany, was in the utmost disorder and confusion.

The object of this treaty is therefore, Sir, in the present circumstances of Europe, of the utmost importance even to this kingdom, as we do not know how soon we may have occasion for the assistance of the empire of Germany; consequently, the obtaining of this object is of infinitely greater value to us, than the small subsidy which his majesty has for this purpose engaged to pay to the elector of Saxony; and now, Sir, as to the view or design of this treaty, every one knows, that it is to get the present emperor's eldest son elected king of the Romans, which is a design that seems to be universally approved of; and indeed, the continuance of the imperial diadem in the house of Austria is so much for the interest of this country, that I should wonder at hearing it disapproved by any gentleman in this assembly; for the house of Austria, by means of their dominions in Italy, in the Netherlands, and upon the Rhine, will always be the most useful, and whilst they pursue their own interest, must be the most ready and willing assistant we can have in a war with the house of Bourbon, because with the house of Austria we can never have any material contest, and their security depends as much upon supporting the power of this kingdom, as our security depends upon supporting theirs.

I come, in the last place, to the principle upon which this treaty is founded, and that evidently appears

to be the preservation of peace and a balance of power in Europe. The wisdom or the uprightness of this principle, Sir, I hope no gentleman will contest; and that the peace, as well as the balance of power, depends upon preventing a vacancy in the imperial throne, I have, I think, already demonstrated; but I will now go farther and affirm, that both depend, indisputably, in my opinion, upon continuing the imperial diadem in the house of Austria. As to the preservation of the peace of Europe, let me suppose, that a majority of electors, through French influence, for it can never be through any thing else, should, during the present emperor's life, or even upon his death, pass by his son, and chuse some other prince king of the Romans or emperor, would the house of Austria, could we, could the Dutch, or any independent prince in Europe, submit willingly and peaceably to such an illegal election? If we did, or if we should be all forced to do so, would there be any longer a balance of power in Europe? Would it be possible for any nation in Europe to stand against the power of the house of Bourbon, after their having established a vice-emperor in Germany? We might perhaps enjoy peace, but it would be such a peace as slaves enjoy, who submit tamely and patiently to the arbitrary commands of their impious lords.

Thus, Sir, I have shewn that the object of this treaty is of the utmost importance even to us, that the view or design of it is universally approved, and that the principle upon which it is founded is not only just, but such a one as we must for our own safety, as well as the safety of Europe, necessarily pursue. Can we then disapprove of the treaty itself? This really seems to be a sort of paradox; and to support this paradox, two arguments are made use

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of, which to me seem to be inconsistent. In the first place, it is said, that the treaty will defeat the end intended by it; and to prove this, the princes of Germany are represented as such mercenary creatures, A that they would expose their country to the danger of a destructive civil war, for the sake of enjoying a trifling subsidy from us for two or three years longer. Sir, I am surprised to hear such an unjust insinuation: The princes of Germany B are generally known to be persons of great dignity as well as honour: They may have different ways of thinking, but I am persuaded, there is not one of them who would not despise any sum of money, when it came in competition with the C true interest of their country, and this very treaty is a manifest proof of it; for the king of Poland had, until the year 1750, a subsidy from France of double the sum he is now to have from us, and without doubt might have had it continued, if he would have accepted of it upon her terms: Every subsidy we now pay, or may hereafter pay, is a proof of the honour and publick spirit of the princes of Germany; for there is not one of them who might not have a higher subsidy from France than we are able to pay. It is amazing what sums of money are paid yearly by France, by way of subsidy to foreign princes and states; I have lately seen an authentick list of them, from which it appeared that, reckoning a livre F at a shilling, the French now pay yearly 300,000l. sterling to the king of Prussia, the same sum to the king of Sweden, 120,000l. to Denmark, 50,000l. to the elector Palatine; besides the subsidies they pay to the elector of Cologne, the cantons of Switzerland, the republick of Genoa, and the princes of G Parma and Modena. Nothing therefore but a true regard to what they think the interest of their country, C can

can induce any prince in Germany to accept of any subsidy from us; and if any gentleman thought otherwise, he should be cautious of expressing his sentiments, or rather suspicions, in this house; for he should consider, that there are always many strangers in our gallery.

But gentlemen seem to be conscious, Sir, that this charge of venality against the princes of Germany can gain no credit, therefore they shift the scene, and then those princes are represented as persons acted only by a true publick spirit; from whence it is inferred, that if an immediate election of a king of the Romans be necessary for the safety of the empire, those princes would proceed to it directly, and agree in it unanimously, without any subsidy from us; and particularly with respect to the king of Poland it is said, that not only his regard to the true interest of Germany, but his regard to his own interest, must prevail with him to concur in chusing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans as soon as possible, because he cannot otherwise secure the crown of Poland to himself and his son after him. Now, Sir, as to the general argument I must observe, that it seems to be the opinion of every gentleman in this house, not only that the archduke Joseph should be chosen king of the Romans, but that he should be chosen as soon as may be. This, I say, seems to be the unanimous opinion here, but this, it is plain, is not the unanimous opinion of the electors and princes of Germany, otherwise the election would already have been made. I am far from supposing that we can, by a subsidy, induce any of those princes to be of our opinion: No, Sir: this must be done by negotiation and argument; and when we have so far succeeded in this way, as to bring any one over to our opinion, is it not prudent in us,

is it not our interest to strengthen his hands as much as we can, by granting him a subsidy, especially as we know, that France is doing the same with respect to all those who are at present of the same sentiments with her? For I have so good an opinion of the king of Prussia and the electors Palatine and Cologne as to think, that it is not the subsidies they have from France, that makes them refuse to concur in the election of a king of the Romans, but because they are not yet convinced of its being necessary for the safety of the empire; and as France is thus strengthning the hands of all those that are of the same sentiments with her, I shall freely own, that if it were in our power, I should be for our being equal with her in this respect; but as this is not in our power, we must trust to the justice of our cause more than to the weight of our purse; yet I cannot think, we ought to trust entirely to the justice of our cause, for if we neglect any means we have in our power, we shall deserve to be neglected by Providence.

Then, Sir, with regard to the particular argument relating to the king of Poland, considering his conduct in the late war, I am surprised any one should think him so much attached to the house of Austria, as that no consideration can separate him from the interest of that house. Did he not soon after the beginning of the late war join in the confederacy against that house? Did he not continue to exert his utmost strength in favour of that confederacy until he found himself forsaken by the Prussians, and the French as well as the Bavarians unable to give him any assistance? Therefore the gaining of him, who is one of the vicars, and the only indisputed vicar in the empire, must be allowed to be a new, and a very considerable acquisition to the common cause; and

and it is of the more consequence, as it may prevent a war upon the next election of a king of Poland, as well as upon the next election of an emperor of Germany; for I am of opinion, that no election either of the one or other can ever now happen without a war, unless very prudent measures be previously taken for preventing it. Had he continued in the interest of France until his death, and his son had set up upon the same interest to be chosen king of Poland, that election would certainly have occasioned a war; for neither the Austrians nor the Russians will ever allow any one in that interest to be peaceably established upon the throne of Poland: Whereas now he has again attached himself to the house of Austria, they would both, in case of his death, support the election of his son; and the French would then probably find themselves as unable to oppose the election of the son, as they were before to oppose the election of the father; therefore they would rather peaceably submit, than engage in a war which, from experience they had learned, they could not carry on with success.

I hope, Sir, I have now given sufficient reasons for thinking this treaty one of the wisest and most useful we ever made; but if I have failed in this point: If there be still any gentlemen in this house, who do not approve of the treaty, I hope they will concur with my Hon. friend who spoke last, in approving of the motion; for every one, I suppose, will join with him in thinking, that it would be of the most dangerous consequence to refuse enabling his majesty to fulfil a solemn engagement which he has already entered into. Such a refusal would render it impossible for his majesty, or any succeeding sovereign of this kingdom, to conclude any treaty that required a new expence; and as sudden emergencies often require the immediate conclusion of expensive treaties, the many fatal effects of such an impossibility, I am persuaded, I need not explain.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

Extracts from the LIFE and CHARACTER of CHRISTINA, Queen of Sweden, prefixed to the Translation of her WORKS, lately published.

CHRISTINA queen of Sweden, the only surviving issue of the great Gustavus Adolphus, the second of that name, was born Nov. 8, 1626.

Her father, who was the greatest prince in his time, the chief pillar of the protestant religion, and the terror of France, being killed at the battle of Lutzen, near Leipsick, in the year 1632, not without violent suspicion of treachery in those that were about his person in that action, A she was soon after declared and crowned queen of Sweden; and was the first female sovereign of that kingdom.

B During her minority she profited so surprizingly by the instructions of excellent tutors, as to become the prodigy of the age. At the years of eighteen she took the reins of government into her own hands; and reigned glo- riously ten years. At the end of which, to the world's great surprize, she resigned her crown and changed her religion, turning Roman Catholick. And after making tours into different parts of Europe, during which she twice revisited Sweden, she at length fixed her residence at Rome, where she died in the year 1689, aged sixty-three years.

C As to the springs and motives of so extraordinary a step, very different opinions have been given, and very different judgments passed. Hear what Voltaire, in his Age of Lewis XIV. Vol. I. p. 99, says upon this astonishing event. "She had drawn all those ingenious persons of the age into Sweden, who could in any manner contribute to her own information (with respect to arts and sciences.) The chagrin of not finding any such among her own subjects, had given her a disgust against reigning over a people who were mere soldiers. She thought it better to live with men who cultivated their rational faculties, than to command over those who were illiterate, and without genius. She had studied all the sciences in a climate where they were then unknown. Her design was to retire into the centre of them in Italy; and she came into France only in her way thither; for the arts had then made but little progress among us. Her taste determined her to fix at Rome; and, with this design, she quitted the Lutheran religion for the Catholick: She was indifferent with regard to either, and made no scruple to conform, in appearance, to the sentiments of the people with whom she intended to pass her life."

D Her genius was one of the vastest, and most universal that ever was. She understood, according to the publisher of her memoirs, eleven languages (Voltaire says eight,) among which were Greek, and in that she was a critick; Hebrew and Arabick. She wrote readily

20 Character of CHRISTINA Queen of Sweden. Jan.

and elegantly in French, Italian, High-Dutch and Latin, besides the Swedish, her mother tongue; she understood philosophy, history, antiquities, the mathematicks and chemistry. She was a good critick; she wrote verses extreme prettily: And was a connoisseur, as well as an admirer of the beaus arts.

She was the greatest encourager of arts and sciences, of learning and learned men, in proportion to her abilities, that ever lived. In that respect she was generous and liberal to profusion.

She, with infinite expence, amassed a prodigious collection of books, manuscripts as well as printed; of paintings, statues, bas reliefs and medals.

At the same time she was a princess of busines; long-headed in the cabinet, and dexterous at negotiation.

To this the Translator adds the following Extracts, translated from a Latin LETTER of Father MANNERSCHIED, a Jesuit, dated at STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10, 1653, being the Year before she resigned her Crown.

I AM confident I shall do you an agreeable office, if I write you something concerning the queen of Sweden, whom I daily see, and reverence as the singular miracle and prodigy of our age. I am an eye-witness of what I write of her. I have had the honour of being often in her company; and of receiving a costly present from her, to wit, a golden chain, and her medal. She is low in stature; her forehead is large; her eyes very full and bright, and withal very lovely. Her nose is aquiline, her mouth middling wide and handsome. She hath nothing feminine about her but the sex. Her voice is masculine, and so is her manner of speaking, her movement and gesture. I see her on horseback almost every day; and tho' she sits in her saddle as ladies do, yet she shakes and bends her body in such a manner, as that one who is not very near her, would take her for a man. When she rides, she wears a hat, and a waistcoat after the Spanish fashion. Her skirts alone discover her to be a woman. She keeps but one foot in the stirrup, and yet she rides so hardily, that none are able to keep up with her. One would think her flying rather than running. Our master the king of Spain hath desired her picture, in a riding-posture, to be sent him. Her riding-garb is so far from being costly, that I scarce believe it is worth four or five ducats. At court she wears cleathes so very plain, that I never saw any gold or silver about her, but a single ring. She takes no manner of care in decking her person; she adjusts her hair

but once a week; and sometimes only once a fortnight. On Sundays she spends half an hour in dressing, on week days scarce a quarter. I have sometimes, when I was discoursing with her, seen her smock stained with many spots of ink, occasioned by her writing much; and even sometimes torn. When she is advised to bestow more pains in adorning her person, she says that it is an idle employnient. She allots three or four hours to sleep, and never more. She goes to bed very late and rises early. I have known her live in this manner constantly for eighteen months together. When she rises in the morning, she spends five hours in reading various books. She thinks herself a martyr when she is obliged to eat in publick. At other times she never sits above half an hour at table; she drinks water only. She hath never been heard to complain of her viuals, whether they were well or ill cooked. I have seen her often at meals, and observed the dishes she eat of; they were always plain; the rest were sent off untouched. I have heard her say the never was disturbed by any thing; that she knows nothing so important, so crost or so noxious, that could rob her of her tranquillity of mind. She says that she regards death no more than sleep. In the severest winter she goes out into the fields, in her coach, in the dead of night, sometimes four and sometimes six hours together. She allots her mornings to publick affairs, and goes every day to the senate, or rather to her council. I have known her immediately after being let blood go to the council and there remain five hours. She was once in a feverish disorder for 28 days together; and yet never in all that time omitted the management of publick affairs. She says that it is a duty required of her by her Maker, to take the best care she can of the concerns of the kingdom; that she will do what in her lies; that, if things succeed not as may be wished, she shall have this comfort, that nothing hath been wanting on her part. She administers and finishes all publick busines herself. The ambaffadors of potentates transact every thing with her in person, and are remitted to no minister or secretary. When she gives publick audiences to ambaffadors, she alone makes all the answers to them. It is scarcely to be believed, but it is what I see every day, that these very Swedish generals, whose name and arms have so long made Germany tremble, in her presence stand speechles, as if they were dumb, and seem to be in the greatest confusion. She was scarce seven years old when she lost her father: Who could believe that the

the daughter, at the age of 27, could so establish her power in a kingdom, the constitution whereof is pretty free, as to rule alone, depend upon the wills and councils of none, be under the influence of none, but alone administer, conduct and finish every thing? She is curious of knowing every thing that relates to government. She reads all treaties concerning state affairs, however tedious and prolix. I knew, upon a certain occasion, that when treaties were presented to her, containing 28 sheets, she read them over, and rendered them in Latin, and explained them to an ambassador in a very short space of time. She loves all nations; she loves virtue in all, and nothing else. She says there are but two different nations in the world; the one of good men, the other of bad; that she hates the latter, and loves the former, without regard to the names by which different countries are distinguished. She cannot bear the mention of marriage; she says she was born free and will die free. In common conversation she is so familiar, that one who is present would think her, I don't say not a queen, but not even a lady of distinction; she touches those she talks to, prompts them to discourse, laughs and jokes freely, and yet to her own people she is so awful, that they stand like infants in her presence. When she treats of serious affairs, when she gives audience to ambassadors, she assumes such state as strikes fear in the boldest persons. She hath noble ladies in her service at court, but more for the sake of grandeur than for use. She seems to despise them, and trusts all affairs to men only. Nothing is hard to her; she fears neither cold, nor rain, nor heat, nor watching, nor any thing else. If she were at war with any nation, it is past doubt that she would march against the enemy in person. She understands ten or eleven languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, High-Dutch, both the Swedish tongues, the Finland, and, if I be not mistaken, the Danish. She can read likewise, and in some measure understands Hebrew and Arabick. She hath read and understands all the ancient poets. The modern poets, both Italian and French, she hath almost by heart. She hath dived into all the ancient philosophers. She hath read many of the ancient fathers—but commends chiefly Nazianzen.—Her memory

seems to be more than human. She seems to be ignorant of nothing, and to forget nothing.—She tires out daily I know not how many secretaries, to whom she dictates; and corrects, turns over and finishes every thing herself. She is so liberal, that if she exceeds due bounds in any thing, it is in making presents. She hath called into Sweden the most learned men, and most excellent artificers from Italy, France and Germany; and dismisses none without large gifts. She is a most strict observer of justice; she says herself that she very seldom pardoned any criminal that deserved death; but that none was executed by her orders for whom she did not shed tears. Her civility is so very extraordinary, that it must be owned not to fall short of her other virtues. All foreigners are witnesses of this, who come to see her court, and are there received in the most obliging and polite manner.

C The following LETTER, which is one of the famous Madam de MAINTENON's to her Brother, not only shew the good Sense of the Writer, but contains such moral Precepts, as ought to be remembered by many of this Age and Country *.

To M. D'A U B I G N E.

D N O man is unhappy but by his own fault. This shall always be my text, and my answer to your lamentations. Think, my dear brother, on the voyage to America, on the misfortunes of your father, the miseries of our infancy, the wretchedness of our youthful days; and you will blefs Providence, instead of murmuring against fortune. Ten years ago we were both very distant from the station we are now in: Our hopes were so small, that we limited our desires to three thousand livres a year. We have at present four times as much; and ought we to wish for more? We enjoy that happy competency, which formerly you so highly extolled. Let us be content. If riches increase, let us receive them as from the hand of God; but let not our views be too vast. We have the necessaries and convenientes of life; all the rest is cupidity. All this thirst after grandeur arises from the emptiness of an unquiet mind. All your debts are paid: You may live deliciously without contracting new ones. What else can you wish

for?

* This letter was wrote some time after she had bought the estate called Maintenon, from which she had her title, an estate of about 12,000 livres a year, for which she paid 250,000 livres in little more than four years, after she had the care of Madam de Montespan's children committed to her charge by Lewis XIV. from whence we may judge of the profits of her place, for she was worth nothing when she entered into it, but, on the contrary, both her brother and she seem to have been deeply in debt.

for? Must schemes to grow rich and great be pursued at the expence of your repose and your health? Read the life of St. Lewis, and you will see how little all worldly grandeur is capable of satisfying the heart of man. None but God is capable of filling it. I repeat it, you are unhappy only thro' your own fault. Your A inquietudes impair your health, which you should preserve, were it only that I love you. Work upon your humour; if you can render it less bilious and gloomy, it will be a great point gained. This is not the work of reflection only; you must add exercise, diversions, an uniform and regular life. You will never think well, whilst you are ill: When the body is cast down, the soul has no vigour. Adieu. Write to me oftener, but in a less moanful stile.

Another LETTER of Madam de MAINTENON, giving an Account of the last Sickness and Death of the French King, LEWIS XIV.

*Madam de MAINTENON to the Marechale of ***.*

Sept. 5, 1715.

D**O**N the evening of our return from Marli, the king was so weak, it was with difficulty he crept from his closet to his praying desk. Two days after he appeared to me so far spent, that I no longer doubted of his death: I talked to him of God; he readily listened to me, and put me several times upon the same topick. The 23d I entertained some hopes; he eat and slept; and the next day dispatched some busines with M. Voisin. But whether application had fatigued him, or his distemper was come to a crisis, he fainted away; I was greatly alarmed at it, but kept myself in as good decorum as possible: When recovered from his fainting, I proposed to him to receive the sacraments; to which he answered, "It is rather too soon, I find myself well enough." I replied to him, that at all times it was a wise precaution; that we could never be too early in beseeching God to pardon our offences; putting him in mind of some of his actions, which I had been eye-witness of, he said to me, "You do me a piece of service, I thank you for it." He confessed himself; and I used my utmost endeavours to put on that fortitude I so much admired in him: My chief care was to refrain from weeping, and as often as I felt the tears ready to drop, I withdrew for a moment. He called for his casket, I brought it to him, and he searched it before me; finding some lists of the jour-

Eneys to Marli, "These, said he, are papers of very little consequence; no bad use can be made of them;" then, taking up another paper, he added, "Let us burn this, it might occasion great hatred and strife between those two ministers." He found a chaplet, which he gave me, saying, "Carry it about you, not as a relique, but to keep me always in remembrance." The cardinal de Rohan gave him the viaticum; after which he said, "I have lived a great many years, but very few of them have been spent in God's service." He sent for the royal family, and said to them, "I recommend peace and unity to you." The 25th, tho' he had no fever, he was excessively thirsty: I gave him drink three times. M. Fagon no longer doubted that the gangrene was got into his leg, he whispered me that it had penetrated to the bone, and that there were no more hopes: I passed the night by his bed's-side, and talked with him about his spiritual concerns: He told Cme, that he had but three things to reproach himself with, and that God's mercies were still greater than his sins. The next day Marechal made two incisions with a lancet; the king felt nothing, but fainted away. The physicians seeing him so resolute and unconcerned, consulted about cutting off his leg; M. Fagon would not propose it to him: I took upon me to do so; upon which he said to them, "Do you think to save my life by it?" Marechal answered, that there was but little probability of it: "If so, said the king, it is needless to put me to any pain." After which, turning to the other side, where the marshal de Villeroy stood, he reached out his hand to him, and said, "Adieu, my friend, we must part." The cardinal de Rohan and father le Tellier came in; he had a long conference with them; I withdrew to give free vent to my tears, and I heard only these words upon entering the room again, "You will answer for it before God." The 27th, he bid the princes draw near him: He recommended the Dauphin to the duke of Orleans, and said to the duke du Maine, "Take care of his education; be as strongly attached to him as you have been to me." He then desired the duke of Bourbon and the prince of Conti not to imitate their fathers. The Dauphin having drawn near, he gave him his blessing, and said to him, "My son, you are going to be a great king; be always a good christian; do not follow my example in regard to war; endeavour to live in peace with your neighbours: Render to God what you owe to him; follow always the most moderate counsels; endeavour to reduce

duce the taxes, and do that which I unhappily have not been able to do." The Dauphin having withdrawn, he ordered him to be called in again, embraced him with tears in his eyes, and added, "Take notice, my son, of what I have been saying to you, as my last precepts; and let these counsels sink deep into your mind. **A** Remember that kings die like other men." He bid me adieu three times: The first time, he assured me, that he regretted nothing but parting from me; but, added he, with a sigh, we shall soon meet again:—I entreated him to turn his thoughts towards God only. The second time, he asked my pardon for not having lived with me so well as he ought, and for not having made me happy; but that he had always loved and esteemed me. He desired me to take notice whether the attendants did not listen; "However, added he, nobody will ever be surprized that I give way to tenderness with you." At the third adieu, he said to me, "What will become of you? You are left destitute." I exhorted him to mind nothing but God; but reflecting afterwards, that I could not tell how the princes might treat me, I desired him to recommend me to the duke of Orleans. He accordingly called the duke, and said to him, "My nephew, I recommend Madam de Maintenon to your care; you know what esteem and regard I have always had for her; she never gave me any but good counsels, and I repent my not having always followed them: She has been useful to me in all respects, and chiefly in turning me to God and labouring for my salvation. Grant her whatever she may ask you, whether it be for herself, or for her relations and friends, she will not make an abuse of it: Let her apply directly to yourself." The 30th he said to me, "You must needs have a great deal of courage to be always present at such a spectacle." When I found he had lost all sense, and that I could be of no farther service to him, being no longer able to stifle my grief, I resolved to retire to this place; and in order to avoid the peoples reflections on the road, that I might not be known, I desired the marshal Villeroy to lend me his coach, and told him at parting, that my affliction was pungent, yet calm; that the king's death was a christian death; that I had never begged any thing of God but his eternal happiness, and that I was going to shut myself up with my children. At my arrival, I found the community assembled to receive me, and at the sight of the young ladies I could not refrain from tears: Behold how many fatherless children are here, said I to the archbishop of **G**

Rouen and the bishop of Chartres, who would absolutely wait upon me to my chamber. From all that I have been relating to you—the rest is wanting.

The Life of FRANCIS, afterwards Sir FRANCIS BACON, Baron of VERULAM, Viscount of ST. ALBANS, and Lord High-Chancellor of ENGLAND. With his HEAD neatly engraved.

FRANCIS Bacon was the youngest son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper and afterwards lord high-chancellor in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by his second wife, who was daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, preceptor to Edward VI. Sir Nicholas appears to have been a man of wit, as well as great integrity and learning; for when the queen, in a visit to him at his seat in Hertfordshire, told him, she thought his house too little for him, "No Madam, replied he, but your majesty has made me too great for my house." And his lady too was a woman of great learning, having translated from the Latin, bishop Jewel's apology for the church of England.

Their youngest son Francis was born at York-house in the Strand, Jan. 22, 1561, the brightness of whose parts began early to appear, in so much that queen Elizabeth herself, while he was but a boy, took a particular delight in trying him with questions, and received so much satisfaction from the good sense and manliness of his answers, that she was wont to call him, in mirth, her young lord-keeper: Among others, she having one day asked him, how old he was, he answered readily, "Just two years younger than your majesty's happy reign." His proficiency in learning was so rapid, that in the 12th year of his age, he was entered a student of Trinity college, Cambridge, and went through all his courses there by the time he was 16, when his father sent him to Paris, and recommended him to Sir Amias Powlet, then the queen's ambassador in France, who took particular notice of him. Whilst abroad, he did not spend his time, as our young gentlemen usually do, in learning the vices, fopperies, and follies of foreigners, but in studying their constitution of government and manners, and the characters and views of their princes and ministers; and in the 19th year of his age he wrote a paper of observations on the then general state of Europe, which is still extant among his works.

Feb. 20. 1579, our young gentleman's father, Sir Nicholas Bacon, died, after having held the seals as keeper or chancellor

cellor for 20 years; but as queen Elizabeth's reign was more remarkable for her ministers gaining honour, than for their gaining riches, he left this his son Francis, who was the youngest of five, but a very small fortune, so that he was obliged to betake himself to the profession of the law for a subsistence, for which purpose he A entered himself of Gray's-Inn, and soon became so eminent in that profession, that at the age of 28 he was appointed by queen Elizabeth her learned counsel extraordinary.

As Sir William Cecil, lord-treasurer to queen Elizabeth, afterwards lord Burleigh, had married our young gentleman's aunt, or mother's sister, he frequently applied to him for some place of credit and service in the state; but Sir William never got any thing for him, except the reversion of the office of register to the star-chamber, then reckoned worth 1600l. a year, which did not fall to him till near twenty years afterwards; and as he probably thought himself neglected by his uncle, he attached himself strongly to the earl of Essex, which of course made his uncle, and also his cousin Sir Robert Cecil, his enemy; for when the earl, a little before his fall, warmly sollicited his being made solicitor-general, it was opposed by his cousin Sir Robert, who represented him to the queen, as a man of mere speculation, and more likely to distract her affairs, than to serve her usefully and with proper judgment; and as the earl found he could not serve him in this way, he gave him a recompence out of his own estate, by making him a present of Twitnham-park and its garden of paradise.

Upon this unfortunate nobleman's fall, Mr. Bacon, as one of the queen's counsel, was employed by the crown, along with Sir Edward Coke, the attorney-general, to manage the trial against his lordship; and his ambition got so far the better of his gratitude, that he not only accepted of the employment, but after the earl's execution, he at the desire of the ministers, wrote and published that piece still extant among his works, intitled, *A Declaration of the Treasons of Robert Earl of Essex.*

This quite ruined him in the publick esteem, which was probably the design of the ministers, and perhaps did him no service in the opinion of his sovereign; but such was the brightness of his parts, that he soon recovered both in the next reign; for he was knighted by king James I. soon after his accession, in 1607 he was made solicitor-general, and in 1613, when he was made attorney-general, his character

with the publick was so well re-established, that upon a question in the house of commons, whether the attorney-general could be a member of that house, as he was an officer who was obliged to attend upon the other, the question was carried in the affirmative out of a particular regard to him, and it was therefore declared, that it should be no precedent.

With regard to politicks, Sir Francis Bacon appears to have been a mere time-server, an humble suitor to every minister he thought uppermost, and his prosecutor as soon as down. His behaviour towards the earl of Essex we have already seen: After that earl's death he attached himself to his cousin Sir Robert Cecil, secretary of state, and afterwards earl of Salisbury, tho' he knew him to be privately no true friend, and accordingly during his life, he never rose higher than to be solicitor-general. He then made his court to the earl of Somerset, who had become a favourite, and was created viscount Rochester, just before the death of Salisbury; and by his means it probably was that Sir Francis was made attorney-general, a place then worth 600l. a year, as he himself acknowledged. Upon Somerset's fall, Sir Francis Bacon, then attorney-general, became one of his chief prosecutors; and from that time began to make his court to Villiers, afterwards duke of Buckingham, to whom he was so subservient, that he submitted to be a sort of steward for those great estates bestowed upon this young favourite by the king. However, it appears from his letters and other writings that he generally gave good advice to his patrons, but when he found they would not follow his, he was ready to follow theirs without reserve; tho' it does not appear that he was any way concerned in the treasonable practices of the earl of Essex, which was perhaps more owing to his want of courage than his want of ambition.

As Sir Francis was extremely submissive, and often useful to his patrons, so he was diligent, and but too ready to use any means for getting the better of those he thought his rivals, as appeared upon the resignation of the old lord-chancellor Egerton in 1617. The seals he was highly ambitious of, and as he looked upon Sir Edward Coke as his rival, he took care to represent him to the king and Buckingham, as one who abounded in his own sense, and who by an affectation of popularity was likely to court the good will of the people, at the hazard of the prerogative. In this he was the more easily believed, as Sir Edward had been but the year before turned out from being chief

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WORLD

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FRANCIS BACON

S²

Ant. Walker Sculp.

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chief-justice, because the ministers found him not so ductile as they inclined he should. Accordingly the seals were delivered to Sir Francis with the title of lord-keeper ; and as Buckingham found him ready to put the seals to every patent, and every thing he desired, he got him created lord high-chancellor of England A and baron of Verulam in 1619, and the year following viscount of St. Albans.

How short-lived do we often find human greatness ! In 1621, king James was forced to call a parliament, and as the nation was highly dissatisfied with the conduct both of Buckingham and the chancellor, the house of commons set on foot a strict scrutiny into the conduct of both. King James wanted money so much, that he could not dissolve them, but to divert them from the prosecution of his favourite Buckingham, the monopolies and illegal patents were all cancelled and recalled by proclamation, and the court promoted under-hand the prosecution of the chancellor ; in consequence of which he was impeached by the house of commons of corrupt practices, in causes depending before him, as chief judge of equity ; so entirely had he lost that great character, which but 7 years before he had among the commons, when he was made attorney-general.

As the court thought that his condemnation and punishment would satisfy the commons, and divert them entirely from the prosecution of Buckingham, but were at the same time afraid, that if he appeared and stood upon his defence, his eloquence and what he had to offer against the charge, might procure an acquittal, they commanded him not to appear in person, but to send a confession of all he was accused of to the house in writing ; which arbitrary command he was so faint-hearted as to comply with, trusting to the king's promise, that he should have a pardon, and a remission of his fine, together with a pension during life ; and upon his confession he was sentenced to pay a fine of 40,000l. to be imprisoned in the Tower during the king's pleasure, to be for ever incapable of any office, place or employment in the commonwealth ; and never to sit again in parliament, or come within the verge of the court.

Thus this great man was made the scape-goat, as it often happens, for a higher criminal ; and tho' he had in his life-time got a great deal of money by his posts and his profession, for he was in every great cause that happened whilst he was at the bar, yet he had purchased but a very small estate of about 600l. a year, and was so far from having any ready mo-

ney, that he was considerably in debt, occasioned by his indulgence to his servants, and his being cheated and defrauded by them : Nay, his condemnation was chiefly owing to their exactions and the bribes they had taken whilst he was chancellor, tho' it is plain he was not influenced by them in his decrees, as no one of them was ever reversed. And at last he became sensible of his error with respect to his servants ; for during his prosecution, as he was passing through a room where they were sitting, upon sight of him they all stood up, on which he cried : " Sit down, my masters ; your rise hath been my fall."

B The king soon released him from the Tower, made a grant of his fine to some trustees for his benefit, and settled upon him a pension of 1800l. a year ; but as he applied most of his income to the payment of his debts, he lived always after in a very mean condition ; and tho' the king in a short time afterwards granted him a full and entire pardon of his whole sentence, whereupon he was summoned to the first parliament of king Charles I. yet he did not live long to enjoy these favours ; for as he was making some experiments at Highgate, he was suddenly struck in the head and stomach, and being carried to the earl of Arundel's house there, he expired after a week's illness, April 9, 1626 ; without any issue by his wife, who was a daughter of alderman Barnham of London, whom he married when about the age of 40, and with whom he received a plentiful fortune.

C D Notwithstanding the great hurry and bustle he appears to have been concerned in, from his first entering upon business, to the moment of his condemnation, yet even during that busy time he often employed himself in making experiments, and published some of his philosophical works, which is a proof of the vast extent of his genius. From them it appears, that he may justly be reckoned the chief among those who first began to free the world from the slavish chains of the old scholastick learning, and to introduce true philosophy, and useful knowledge ; therefore, whatever he may have deserved for his politicks from the generation in which he lived, to posterity his memory has been, and will always be sacred.

E F G To conclude, his character seems to have been a perfect contrast ; for he appears to have been ambitious, yet dastardly ; studious, yet bustling ; avaritious, yet negligent of money ; virtuous, yet venal ; fond of a character, yet ready to sacrifice it upon every occasion ; and of a penetrating and solid judgment in all sorts of literature.

literature, but weak in the conduct of life. If he had confined his ambition to that of being a great philosopher and a learned man, as he had friends enough to have provided for him in some sine-cure post that would have furnished him a handsome subsistence, he might have lived happily, and died with glory unsullied; but he affected to be a statesman, and might indeed have been an useful minister to a great and wise prince; but as his lot was under a weak one, and as he had not the resolution to adhere to the counsels he gave, he lived in continual agonies, and died under a publick reproach. How common is it for men, even of the most shining talents, to mistake the true road to happiness!

On Jan. 4, a new Paper, intitled, *The WORLD*, by ADAM FITZ-ADAM, made its first Appearance, to be continued every Thursday*. Its design is, humorously to expose and correct the Vices and Follies of the Age; which will appear by the following Extract from this first Paper.

Whoever is acquainted with the writings of those eminent practitioners in physick, who make their appearance either in hand-bills, or in the weekly or daily papers, will see clearly that there is a certain and invariable method of speaking of one's self to every body's satisfaction. I shall therefore introduce my own importance to the publick, as near as I can, in the manner and words of those gentlemen; not doubting of the same credit, and the same advantages.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

TO be spoke with every Thursday at Tully's head, in Pall-mall, Adam Fitz-Adam; who after 40 years travel thro' all the parts of the known and unknown world; after having investigated all sciences, acquired all languages, and entered into the deepest recesses of nature and the passions, is at last, for the emolument and glory of his native country, returned to England; where he undertakes to cure all the diseases of the human mind. He cures lying, cheating, swearing, drinking, gaming, avarice and ambition in the men; and envy, slander, coquetry, prudery, vanity, wantonness and inconstancy in G the women. He undertakes, by a safe, pleasant and speedy method, to get husbands for young maids, and good-humour for old ones. He instructs wives, after the easiest and newest fashion, in the art of pleasing, and widows in the

art of mourning. He gives common sense to philosophers, candour to disputants, modesty to criticks, decency to men of fashion, and frugality to tradesmen. For farther particulars, enquire at the place above-mentioned, or of any of the kings and princes in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America.

N. B. The doctor performs his operations by lenitives and alteratives; never applying corrosives, but when inveterate ill habits have rendered gentler methods ineffectual.

Having thus satisfied the publick of my amazing abilities, and having, no doubt, raised its curiosity to an extraordinary height, I shall descend, all at once, from my doctoral dignity, to address myself to my readers as the the author of a weekly paper of amusement, called, *The WORLD*.

My design in this paper is to ridicule, with novelty and good-humour, the C fashions, follies, vices and absurdities of that part of the human species which calls itself the *WORLD*, and to trace it thro' all its business, pleasures and amusements. But tho' my subjects will chiefly confine me to the town, I do not mean never to make excursions into the country; on the contrary, when the profits of these lucubrations have enabled me to set up a one-horse chair, I shall take frequent occasions of inviting my reader to a seat in it, and of driving him to scenes of pure air, tranquillity and innocence, from smoke, hurry and intrigue.

My readers will, I hope, excuse me, if they should find me very sparing E of motto's to these essays. I know very well, that a little Latin or Greek, to those who understand no language but English, is both satisfactory and entertaining. It gives an air of dignity to a paper, and is a convincing proof, that the author is a person of profound learning and erudition. But in the F opinion of those who are in the secret of such motto's, the custom is, as Shakespeare says, more honoured in the breach than the observance; a motto being generally chosen after the essay is written, and hardly ever having affinity to it thro' two paragraphs together. But I have a stronger reason for declining this custom: It is, that the follies I intend frequently to treat of, and the characters I shall from time to time exhibit to my readers, will be such as the Greeks and Romans were entirely unacquainted with.

It may perhaps be expected, before I dismiss this paper, that I should take a little

* Printed for R. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall.

little notice of my ingenious brother authoress, who are obliging the publick with their daily and periodical labours. "With all these gentlemen I desire to live in peace, friendship and good neighbourhood; or if any one of them should think proper to declare war against me unprovoked, I hope he will not insist upon my taking farther notice of him, than only to say, as the old serjeant did to his ensign who was beating him, *I beseech your honour not to hurt yourself.*

The WORLD, Jan. 11.

IN this paper the writer humorously sets forth the usefulness and necessity of vanity and assurance in an authoress, and informs the criticks that he has the pleasure of standing extremely high in his own opinion; but then he chuses to temper vanity with humility; having sometimes found, that a man may be too arrogant, as well as too humble: Tho' it must always be acknowledged, that in affairs of enterprize, which require strength, genius or activity, assurance will succeed where modesty will fail.

To set forth the utility of blending these two virtues, and to exemplify in a particular instance the superiority of the former, he gives us the following fable.

Modesty, the daughter of knowledge, and Assurance, the offspring of ignorance, met accidentally upon the road; and as both had a long way to go, and had experienced from former hardships, that they were alike unqualified to pursue that journey alone, they agreed, notwithstanding the opposition in their natures, to lay aside all animosities, and for their mutual advantage, to travel together. It was in a country where there were no inns for entertainment; so that to their own address, and to the hospitality of the inhabitants, they were continually to be obliged for provision and lodging.

Assurance had never failed getting admittance to the houses of the great; but it had frequently been her misfortune to be turned out of doors, at a time when she was promising herself an elegant entertainment, or a bed of down to rest upon. Modesty had been excluded from all such houses, and compelled to take shelter in the cottages of the poor; where, tho' she had leave to continue as long as she pleased, a truss of straw had been her usual bed, and roots, or the coarsest provision her constant repast. But as both, by this accidental meeting, were become friends and fel-

low travellers, they entertained hopes of assisting each other, and of shortening the way by dividing the cares of it.

Assurance, who was dressed lightly in a summer silk and short petticoats, and who had something commanding in her voice and presence, found the same easy access as before to the castles and palaces upon the way; while Modesty, who followed her in a russet gown, speaking low, and casting her eyes upon the ground, was, as usual, pushed back by the porter at the gate, till introduced by her companion; whose fashionable appearance and familiar address got admission for both.

B And now, by the endeavours of each to support the other, their difficulties vanished, and they saw themselves the favourites of all companies, and the parties of their pleasures, festivals and amusements. The follies of Assurance were continually checked by the delicacy of Modesty; and the blushes of Modesty were frequently relieved by the vivacity of Assurance; who, tho' she was sometimes detected at her old pranks, which always put her companion out of countenance, was yet so awed by her presence, as to stop short of offence.

Thus in the company of Modesty, Assurance gained that reception and esteem, which she had vainly hoped for in her absence; while Modesty, by means of her new acquaintance, kept the best company, feasted upon delicacies, and slept in the chambers of state. Assurance, indeed, had in one particular the ascendency over her companion: For if any one asked Modesty whose daughter she was, she blushed and made no answer; while Assurance took the advantage of her silence, and imposed herself upon the world as the offspring of knowledge.

F In this manner did the travellers pursue their journey; Assurance taking the lead thro' the great towns and cities, and apologizing for the rusticity of her companion; while Modesty went foremost thro' the villages and hamlets, and excused the odd behaviour of Assurance by presenting her as a courtier.

It happened one day, after having measured a tedious length of road, that they came to a narrow river, which by a hasty livell had washed away the bridge that was built over it. As they stood upon the bank, casting their eyes upon the opposite shore, they saw at a little distance a magnificent castle, and a crowd of people inviting them to come over. Assurance, who stopped at nothing, throwing aside the covering from her limbs, plunged

almost naked into the stream, and swam safely to the other side. Modesty, offended at the indecency of her companion, and diffident of her own strength, would have declined the danger; but being urged by Assurance, and derided for her cowardice by the people on the other side, she unfortunately ventured beyond her depth, and oppressed by her fears, as well as entangled by her cloaths, which were bound tightly about her, immediately disappeared, and was driven by the current none knows whither. It is said, indeed, that she was afterwards taken up alive by a fisherman upon the English coast, and that shortly she will be brought to this metropolis, and shewn to the curious of both sexes with the surprizing *Oronuto Savage*, and the *Wonderful Panther Mare*.

Assurance, not in the least daunted, pursued her journey alone; and tho' not altogether as successfully as with her companion, yet having learnt, in particular companies, and upon particular occasions, to assume the air and manner of Modesty, she was received kindly at every house, and at last arriving at the end of her travels, she became a very great lady, and rose to be first maid of honour to the queen of the country.

ON Thursday, Jan. 11, the parliament met, when his majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne, in which he tells both houses, that he had received so many proofs of the good affections and zeal of his people for his person and government, that every opportunity of meeting them in parliament gave him a new satisfaction: That the maintenance of the general peace, was so desirable for all Europe, that all his views and negotiations had been entirely calculated and directed to preserve it, and secure its duration: That he was still proceeding, and should continue to act, upon the same principle; nothing being capable of giving him so much comfort, as that his good subjects may long enjoy the happy fruits of the present tranquillity: And that he had the satisfaction to be assured of a good disposition in all the powers in alliance with him, to adhere to the same falutary object.

Then his majesty acquaints the house of commons, that he had no supplies to ask of them, but what should be necessary for the ordinary services, and such as had been already communicated to them, and for the security of the nation, and the support of its trade and commerce; and earnestly recommends the continuance of their attention to the reduction of the

national debt, the improvement of the publick revenue, and augmenting the sinking fund.

Then having taken notice of the laws made last session, for suppressing those crimes and disorders which had been so justly complained of, he tells both houses, that whatever was further necessary to perfect so laudable a work, deserved their serious consideration; that whilst we enjoy peace abroad, we may maintain good order and regularity at home: And concludes with assuring them, that his hearty concurrence and endeavours should never be wanting in any thing that may promote their welfare and prosperity.

The LORDS ADDRESS, presented on Jan. 12,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Your majesty's paternal care of your people, in establishing the peace, can receive no addition, but from your constant and vigilant endeavours to preserve to them the happy fruits of it. Whilst we gratefully remember the one, and feel the good effects of the other, we do, with the justest confidence, rely on your majesty's experienced wisdom and goodness, in directing all your views and negotiations to that desirable end.

It gives us great satisfaction to be informed from the throne, of the good disposition of all the powers in alliance with your majesty to maintain the present tranquillity. Convinced that this is the real interest of the other nations of Europe, as well as our own, we rejoice in every event that may give strength and solidity to the provisions made by the general definitive treaty. We are deeply sensible, that nothing can so much contribute to these purposes, as the influence of your majesty, and the crown of Great-Britain: And we beg leave to assure you of our resolution and earnestness to strengthen your majesty's hands; and, so far as depends upon us, to add weight to your measures to render the peace durable, for the common good of Europe; the lasting benefit of your own kingdoms; and the security of our commerce and navigation: The support and advancement whereof, we consider as the great source and solid basis of our riches and strength.

Your majesty's concern for our domestic happiness appears in nothing more, than in so graciously recommending to

your

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your parliament the salutary work of maintaining good order and regularity amongst the people. We look upon it as essential to the national happiness; and as the most likely means, not only to entitle us to your majesty's gracious approbation, but to draw down upon us the protection of the divine Providence.

To repeat only our solemn assurances of unfeigned gratitude, for the inestimable blessings we enjoy under your auspicious government, would not sufficiently express the warmth of those sentiments which we feel in our hearts. Our loyalty, duty, and affection, to your sacred person, are raised to the greatest height: And our zeal for the ease, prosperity, and true glory of your reign, and for perpetuating the succession to this crown, which you wear with so much lustre, in a race of princes descended from yourself, is incapable of any addition.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I RETURN you my thanks for this very loyal and dutiful address. Nothing can give me greater satisfaction, than these solemn assurances of the continuance of your zeal and affection for my person, family, and government. I firmly rely on your support; and you may depend on my hearty concern for your true interests.

The COMMONS ADDRESS, presented Jan. 13.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to return your majesty our hearty thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne; and to congratulate your majesty upon your safe and happy arrival in this kingdom.

Permit us, Sir, to express our sincere joy, that the dutiful conduct of your majesty's faithful commons has been rewarded with your royal approbation, and to assure your majesty of the continuance of that zeal and affection for your person and government, which your majesty's constant attention to the happiness of your people so justly demands.

We must ever acknowledge your majesty's wisdom, as well as goodness, in pursuing such measures as may best contribute to maintain, and render permanent, the general tranquillity in Europe. And suffer us, Sir, at the same time, to declare our satisfaction at the assurances which your majesty has received from

your allies, of their good disposition to adhere to the same salutary object.

Your faithful commons, with the truest zeal and duty, promise your majesty to raise with cheerfulness, unanimity, and dispatch, such supplies as shall be found necessary for the security of the nation, and the support of its trade and commerce, so essential to the well-being of this country.

We cannot sufficiently testify our grateful sense of your majesty's provident concern for the welfare of this nation, in recommending again to our attention the lessening of the national debt; and do assure your majesty, that we will take into our serious consideration the best means to improve the publick revenue, whereby the heavy load of our debts may be put in a method of being gradually reduced, and the national credit, already in a flourishing condition, be firmly established.

We further beg leave to assure your majesty, that, whilst we reflect with gratitude upon the blessings of peace abroad, and enjoy the daily fruits of the continuance of it, we will not be wanting in our endeavours to preserve good order and regularity at home; happy in this conviction, that, from the whole tenor of your majesty's auspicious reign, we are sure of your majesty's hearty concurrence in every measure, which may tend to promote the true interests and prosperity of your people.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you most heartily for this very affectionate address: Your zeal for the good of the publick, and for my government, cannot but afford me the highest satisfaction. My chief concern will always be for the happiness of my people.

The INSPECTOR, Jan. 18.

F Nunquam aliud natura aliud sapientia dixit.

JUVENAT.

CONSTANTIA was possessed of many amiable qualities; and but for love could not perhaps have been accused of one human frailty. It was her fortune to be born in Holland, daughter to a man of affluent fortune amassed by commerce, and sister to an officer of rank; the father could not be more devoted to his wealth, than the brother jealous of his honour. Constantia was the care and the delight of both; she inherited from her father, prudence; and

from her brother, that chaste reserve, and elevated dignity, which, if they are noble in our own sex, always appear with a superior lustre in the other.

Born to such qualities, possessed of so many virtues, what was there could subdue Constantia's heart? One thing alone, but that famous for levelling all ranks, and burying distinction. A British officer, a man who had inherited from an illustrious family all their spirit and greatness, but none of their possessions; whose heart was rich in nobleness, but whose sword, like the poor Chamont's, was all his portion, served in the troops commanded by her brother. It was easy to distinguish in him a soul and a descent, ill suited to his fortune. His colonel did not want the spirit to discern on such occasions: He pitied, he honoured, and he loved him. The respect with which he was received in the family, first drew Constantia's eyes upon him: She thought it merit to compassionate, and glory to reverence what her brother pitied and admired; and love, that follows swift upon the heels of tenderness, when joined with true esteem, soon took the place of every other passion.

Lysander, whose modesty would not have aspired to love, whose gratitude and friendship would not have suffered him to be ambitious on such terms, could not be sorry that he was beloved. He saw the first of her sex in merit, as well as quality, regard him with a look of tenderness, beyond the power of friendship or of compassion: He suffered that flame to glow unto the full height, whose first sparks he had smothered; he watched his opportunity, and he disclosed his gratitude and adoration: He pleaded with success; and the lady, above all disguise, did not affect to hide her willingness to hear him, and to be persuaded.

When there are greater difficulties, the lesser vanish: Had there been no conditions necessary to Lysander's happiness but the consent of Constantia, that had perhaps been for a time withheld; and form prevailed against a real inclination: But before a necessity of the consent of a father, and the approbation of a brother, both necessary, and both at least not easily obtained, this was as nothing.

The task was difficult; but it must be attempted. Success was eagerly desired; and form submitted to necessity. What must have been denied to the lover, the lady solicited with her own voice: The brother was the most likely to be gained, and he was first addressed. He honoured her for her judgment, and he applauded her disinterested passion: He congratulated his friend; but he told them, that

he expected the due regard on one hand, and the obedience on the other, should be paid to whatsoever were the decisions of his father.

No passion is so easily flattered as love. None hopes so soon; nor does any bear a disappointment worse. What was so easily obtained from the brother, the father absolutely refused: And the son, in whom a filial obedience was a first principle, exacted from his friend a promise, under that sanction, more sacred to a soldier than an oath, his honour, never to solicit the object of his wishes afterward. Lysander would at any time have sacrificed his life to such an engagement; But here was more, his love; and that proved too powerful.

The fury of a Romish persecution had just at this time driven the worthy Mira, a pattern of firm friendship and true piety, with her little family, to Holland: The friendly heart of our Constantia had renewed an early intimacy; and misfortune had thrown in an additional claim of tenderness to her affection. In all things but her love Mira had been the confidante of her fair friend: She had solicited to know the cause of a melancholy that was now grown almost to despair; but she had pressed in vain. At length what she had so often requested ineffectually, the miserable friend communicated. "You have seen Lysander—interrupt me not with his praises—I am with child."

If her religious friend started at this, with what horror did she attend to the resolves that followed. "I know, continued the despairing Constantia, the fury of my brother will not be contented with a less sacrifice than my life, that of the unregarded unborn infant, and its unhappy father. No less atonement will in his rigid eye wipe off the infamy from his family. Great ills must be suffered to obviate greater: I have resolved what course to take. There is but one way, and I conjure your eternal and inviolable secrecy when I have disclosed it. I shall retire to Harlem. I shall live there unknown, if possible unseen and unattended: I must encounter the hour of pain alone; and if I survive, these hands must kill the offspring of our tenderness.—If I return, be secret; if not, I do require it of you to tell Lysander how it was I perished."

The stream of tears than ran unwip'd along the cheeks, the neck of the devoted Constantia, were hardly more than those of her astonished friend. "I have bound myself to secrecy, replied she, and on one condition I will keep it. It is not a difficult one, and if you deny me, God, before whom I made the oath, be witness between

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between you and me, it is no crime to break it. Promise me, that before you lay the hands of death upon the poor innocent, you will dress it, kiss its little lips, and once give it suck." The promise was made, and the unhappy fair one went her way.

All people were amazed; the family A was distressed; the lover distracted. A few weeks called him away on private affairs to Britain. It was many months before the disconsolate Mira heard from her friend: At length a short letter, barren of circumstance, invited her to Harlem. She knew the hand of her Constantia, but she trembled at the silence to all incidents. She went in private: She stopped half dead with agony at the little cottage: Her pale friend opened the hospitable door to her with one hand, and in the other held the smiling pledge of her unviolated promise: "I have obeyed you, Mira, said she, smiling in all her weakness, I have obeyed the terms which you imposed; and nature has done all the C rest."

Far from discovery, there was not suspicion. All was secret that had happened. Constantia was received with rapture by her family; but that was little: Lysander was returned, possessed of an ample fortune. He married the rescued object of his true passion; he brought her to his country, in which she lived and died, an honour to an honourable family.

*The COUNTRYMAN'S COMPLAINT
against the GAME-ACT.*

S U R,

I AM a plain countree fellho, and tho'ff I faay't that shoud not faay't, an honest won. I love my countree, follow my plough, get my own children, go to church on a Sunday, and read the Gornal once a weeck to my countree nighboars. We find theerby that, when soke bin aggrieved, they apply themselv to foome suk soke as yeo to maake their kase knoown. The matter is thus—we heer the parl-meant (but how trev it is we knoow no') is goeing to maake it fel-honey and transformation to kill the geame. Now, yeo must knoow that I and monny of us countree soke dan't like it at all, I have a smaal cott of my oown, with a tin'y bit a graund to't, and con voat for kneet o'th' shier, and 'tis very hard that I maynt be toller-hated to kill a pæter-hedge, or hayer, in mony oown graund, tho'ff she spoiled and eat me more green coorn and garden stuff than her head's worth; whilst pur b'oobie squoire, and half the reakes

ooff th' countree, shall break down my fences, tread my coorn under foote, and threaten maw in to'th' bargin, if I dar but oppen my mouth. We reed i'th' skripture, that the beests of the feeld, and the fowlz of the yair, were meade for the yeuse of man, but not for the yeuse of gentilmen. I have read aw the acks oore and oore, and odsheart, I conno find one word of the bi-bill in 'um. If they woud maack a law 'gainst pochin, let 'um begin with th' parson, o'th' parish, for he's the greatest i'th' hole countree; but, how'd theer, if they shou'd infringe his pre-rogue-alive, as like as not, he maack a bilthy bustle abaut it, cry out the church was in danger, as he do's for the los of a toothpig, and so draw the whole countree to our scide, and prevent monny a poor fellho from going to the Wash-Hinges.

So, having made my kase knoown to ye, I arrest myself, Sur,

Your very umbell servant.

The Life of the Most Reverend Dr. JOHN TILLOTSON, Archbishop of CANTERBURY. With his HEAD curiously engraved.

D R. John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, was lineally descended from a younger branch of the ancient family of Tilston, of Tilston in Cheshire, the Doctor's great grandfather having been the first who changed his name to Tillotson, and was succeeded by his son George, whose son and heir was Robert the father of the archbishop. This Robert was a considerable clothier, and lived at a house called Haugh-End in Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, where his E eldest son John was born, the latter end of September or the beginning of October 1630, having been baptized the 3d of October that year, as appears by the register of that parish, tho' his father was a zealous Calvinist, or Puritan, as they were then called, and by some said to have been an Anabaptist, which afterwards gave ground for the calumny, that his son John was never baptized.

F Tho' Robert had but a small estate, yet he gave this his eldest son John a liberal education, and in 1647, got him admitted pensioner of Clare-hall in the university of Cambridge, under the tutorship of Mr. David Clarkson, who was afterwards a famous dissenting teacher. In 1651, Mr. Clarkson having got a living, his pupil Mr. John Tillotson succeeded him in his fellowship, being then bachelor of arts, and in 1654 he commenced master of arts. In 1656, or the beginning of 1657, he came to London, and was made preceptor

tor to the eldest son of Edmund Prideaux of Ford-Abbey in Devonshire, Esq; then attorney-general to Oliver Cromwell, which son was afterwards made famous by the persecution he met with after Monmouth's rebellion.

Thus it appears that Mr. Tillotson, during the first part of his life, was bred up amongst the dissenters, and among them he first began to preach; for the first of his sermons that appeared in print, was preached at the morning exercise at Cripplegate, and with several other sermons preached there, published in 1661; but having lost his fellowship at the restoration, the same having been restored to Dr. Gunning, who had been expelled by the rump parliament, he about this time took orders from Dr. Sydserf, who had been bishop of Galloway in Scotland, and being then at London, ordained all those of the English clergy that came to him, without demanding of them either oaths or subscriptions.

From this time Mr. Tillotson dedicated himself to the church, and became curate at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire; soon after which, viz. in June 1663, he was presented to the rectory of Keddington in Suffolk, worth 200l. a year, on which he gave up his curacy; but in this living he continued a very short while, for Nov. 26. following, he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's-Inn, whereupon he resigned his rectorship, tho' he might very well have held both, together with the lectureship at St. Lawrence Jewry, where he preached only on Tuesday, and to which he was elected by the trustees the year following.

This lectureship brought on an intimacy between him and Dr. Wilkins, afterwards bishop of Chester, who was at that time rector of St. Lawrence Jewry; and by this means he came acquainted with Miss Elizabeth French, Dr. Wilkins's daughter-in-law, and niece to Oliver Cromwell; for the doctor had married her mother, Mrs. French, Oliver's sister, after the death of her first husband, Dr. French, canon of Christ-church in Oxford; and this young lady Mr. Tillotson married some time after their first acquaintance.

In 1666 Mr. Tillotson took the degree of doctor-in divinity; and in the beginning of 1668, he was one of the principal persons concerned in the scheme for a comprehension of all protestants, which G can never take effect whilst creeds and confessions of faith are made a part of the establishment. March 14, 1669-70, the Doctor was admitted to the prebend of the second stall in the cathedral of Canter-

bury, which he held until he was advanced to the deanery of that church in October 1672, by king Charles II. with whom he was, it seems, a great favourite, tho' bishop Burnet has asserted the contrary; and it is probable that about this time he was made one of the king's chaplains.

In 1674, the dean was again concerned, with several eminent divines, in forming a new scheme for the comprehension of all protestants, which proved satisfactory to many of the dissenters, but the majority of the bishops refusing to agree to many particulars in it, this scheme likewise proved abortive.

Dec. 18, 1675, he was presented to the prebend of Ealdland, in the cathedral of St. Paul's, which on Feb. 14, 1677-8, he resigned for that of Ongate, and a residentiaryship in the same church.

In 1680, the dean, by a sermon he preached, drew upon himself a storm both from churchmen and dissenters; for being accidentally called upon to C preach before the king at Whitehall, April 2, in his sermon, which was upon Josh. xxiv. 15, and was printed by the king's order, he affirmed that no pretence of conscience can warrant a man to affront the established religion of a nation, though it be false, and openly to draw men off from the profession of it, in contempt of the magistrate and the law; unless such man be extraordinarily commissioned by God Almighty, and can justify that commission by miracles. This doctrine, which even the dean himself seemed afterwards to retract, gave of course offence to all the dissenters, and the churchmen said, it condemned not only the reformers, but most of the planters of christianity after the apostles.

But if the dean had confined his doctrine to an established church which required no active obedience, under the pain of being deprived of many of the advantages of society, he might easily have justified it, as it would neither have condemned the first reformers, nor the first planters of christianity after the apostles; but then this would have been an excuse for those who dissented from even our own established church, which in many cases requires active obedience under heavy deprivations at least, if not punishments.

In 1683, another affair happened that brought great censure upon the dean, which was thus: When the lord Russell was condemned for high treason, he sent for the dean and Dr. Gilbert Burnet, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, to attend him, as clergymen, in prison, which they accordingly did; and, as it was infinuated,

insinuated, that his lordship might be pardoned if he would acknowledge the doctrine of non-resistance in its full extent, and declare that, in his opinion, nothing could justify a rebellion or conspiracy against the government, both these divines endeavoured to persuade him to do so, and the former went so far as to write him a letter upon the subject, in which he endeavoured to prove both from reason, scripture, and law, that resistance is not lawful, even tho' our religion and rights should be invaded. As that noble lord, notwithstanding the temptation of his two spiritual guides, bravely disdained to purchase his life by a profession which would have been of such dangerous consequence to the liberties of his country, and as the government had got possession of this letter, they, without the dean's consent, published it by way of answer to the noble lord's speech to the sheriffs at his execution; and this exposed the dean to much contumely from one party at that time, and from another party afterwards; but it probably prevented his being obliged to fly beyond sea, as Dr. Burnet soon after was obliged to do, for his safety.

But if these were sincerely the dean's sentiments at that time, the violence and madness of the next reign made him change them; for he was one of the first to approve not only of the revolution, but of the settlement of king William and queen Mary upon the throne; and, March 27, 1689, he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king.

As several bishoprics became vacant by the incumbents refusing to take the oaths to the new government, (and pity it was that such oaths were appointed, as it did no service to the government, and great harm to religion) the dean was presently thought of for one of them; but as he was neither ambitious nor avaritious, he absolutely refused the favour, contenting himself with the deanery of St. Paul's instead of Canterbury, as the former was more convenient for him and was then vacant by the promotion of Dr. Stillingfleet to the bishoprick of Worcester, upon the death of Dr. Thomas, one of the nonjuring bishops; and he was accordingly installed on Nov. 21, 1689.

Sept. 13, 1689, his majesty, in pursuance of an address from the house of commons, summoned a convocation to meet, Nov. 21, following, and at the same time, in pursuance of a proposal made by the dean, he issued a commission to ten bishops, and 20 divines, of whom

January, 1753.

the dean was one, to prepare matters to be considered by the convocation.

Accordingly the convocation met on the said day, and the dean was proposed by the moderate party, to be chosen prolocutor of the lower house; but the high church party, who had now transferred their fears from Popery to Presbytery, having a great majority in this assembly, Dr. Jane was proposed by them, and chosen by two to one, which put an end to whatever had been agreed on by the commissioners, as they thought it needless to lay any moderating regulations before such an immoderate assembly; nor have we now any authentick account of the proceedings of this commission; but in the dean's common place-book, there is a copy of 8 concessions, which he thought would probably be made by the church of England for the union of Protestants, and which, he there says, he had sent to the earl of Portland the said 13th of September; the chief of which is, that instead of all former declarations and subscriptions to be made by ministers, they should only subscribe one general declaration, and promise as follows: That we do submit to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the church of England, as it shall be established by law, and promise to teach and practise accordingly.

Notwithstanding the dean's appearing to be no favourite with the clergy, yet the king continued fixt in the resolution he had seven months before taken, to make him archbishop of Canterbury, in case Dr. Sancroft, the then archbishop, should allow himself to be deprived rather than take the oaths; and the dean for a long time continued obstinate in refusing this high promotion; so that in the usual words *nolo episcopari* he was either sincere, or a most extraordinary hypocrite, the last of which we have no reason to suspect. However, upon the king's insisting, he was at last obliged to accept, upon Dr. Sancroft's being deprived, and by due course of law ejected out of the palace of Lambeth, which till then he would not quit. Accordingly, April 23, 1691, the dean was nominated to the archbishoprick in council, elected by the chapter, May 16, and consecrated the last day of that month. June 4, he was sworn of the privy council; July 13, he had a restitution of the temporalities, and at the same time the queen granted him all the profits of the see from the Michaelmas preceding, which amounted to 2500l. but he did not go to reside at the palace till the 26th of next November.

If he was before polted by the nonjuring clergy, and his letter to lord Russel often

B

often

often thrown in his teeth, they became now outrageous, and even sent some of their libels to his lady; but tho' many of them were printed, he was so far from seeking any legal revenge, that he used all his interest with the government to prevent prosecution; yet notwithstanding this moderation, he was one of those excepted in the abdicated king's declaration of pardon, sent over here in April, 1692, before the affair of La Hogue.

He did not live long to enjoy his high preferment; for on Sunday, Nov. 18, 1694, he was taken ill while he was at chapel at Whitehall, but did not interrupt the service: When it was over he was carried home, and his illness soon turning to a dead palsy, he died the 22d, and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry.

Notwithstanding the considerable benefices he held for so long a time, and tho' he never lived in any grand or voluptuous manner, yet his private charities were such that he died poor, so poor that king William was forced to grant a pension of 400l. a year to his widow, to which his majesty afterwards added 200l. a year more, upon her son-in-law Mr. Chadwick's dying so poor as not to leave any thing for his younger children, and 1000l. in her debt, which he had not left assets to pay; this Mr. Chadwick, a merchant of London, having married the archbishop's only child; for his grace had but two daughters, one of whom died unmarried in 1681; so that we cannot suppose, that he impaired his fortune by extravagant provisions for his children.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for Oct. last, p. 463, Mr. Noorthouck endeavours to answer a question in your Magazine, p. 367: He not only censures me for being remarkably tedious in my answer, but also taxes me for forgetting 18 Eucl. 5, upon which authority, he says, he founded his proportions: And it might have been as well if Mr. Noorthouck had not remembered it, as to have put it to so contrary an use, and at the same time had well informed himself of the 4th and 5th of Eucl. 6, which would have prevented his publishing so gross a mistake; for had not the figure proposed been nearly rectangular, his erroneous principles would have brought out answers much wider from truth than they did—Mr. Noorthouck seemingly exults on his concise method of calculation; but on reflection he will be sensible of his mistake, and that Euclid

A hath no where endeavoured to prove, that triangles not standing on the same base between the same parallels, or equiangular, are similar. But allowing Mr. Noorthouck to have truly found the two sides by his two first propositions (which I deny) I dare affirm he is the only gentleman that values himself for his knowledge in lines, that ever, by having three sides of a trapezium, proposed to find the fourth by similar proportion of sides, as Mr. Noorthouck's third proportion (founded upon mistaken principles) would insinuate; for it is self-evident, that the three sides of any trapezium might be the same length; and the fourth, to compleat the figure, ten times, &c. longer or shorter.—I hope the gentleman will not be discouraged, but as probably his taste may be more refined for construction, than calculation, he will oblige me with a geometrical construction of the same question.

C You will conclude, Sir, from the above, that Mr. Noorthouck is mistaken in his proportions: I should be wanting to myself, did I not endeavour to make him sensible of it; which I thought could not be so properly done as by your Magazine. I am, SIR,

Chesham, Your very humble servant,
Dec. 24, 1752. ABRAHAM STONE.

D *To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

SIR,

E **I**N your Magazine for December, 1752, p. 537, you favoured us with part of Mr. Freke's Treatise on the Nature and Property of Fire; wherein that gentleman asserts, that the same fire which is universal in nature, is demonstrably the same which gives life to all creatures on this earth; which he seems to prove by the following experiment, viz. "Let a cat or any creature be placed with a lighted candle, or any other portion of fire, in a certain space of common air, and you will find, that the life of the candle, F and that of the cat, equally depended on the existence of the fire in the air universally dispersed." Of which having a mind to be convinced by ocular demonstration, I put a mouse and a candle into a glass receiver containing two gallons and a half, cutting off all communication with the external air, by a large cork closely luted. The candle was soon extinguished, the mouse remaining as lively as before. The experiment was several times repeated, the event always the same. Now how it happens that the consequence of the experiment made in an oven (which

(which Mr. Freke particularly mentions) should differ from that made in a glass receiver, is, I confess, beyond the reach of my capacity. I beg, Sir, that you will insert the above in your next Magazine, hoping that Mr. Freke will assign some satisfactory reasons, and you will oblige
Yours, &c.

P. P.

From the INSPECTOR, Jan. 23.

Of Gold and Silver LACE, and why the foreign, to the great Detriment of the Nation, is preferred; with some curious Observations on that Manufacture.

FASHION is against our own manufactures; but that the pleasure of the sovereign may overcome. The gold laces of Paris continue longer bright than those of London; and the silver laces of Lyons are originally of a better colour, and they continue so. The reason is in plain words this: More gold is put upon the lace of Paris than on ours, and the silver of Lyons is purer. The difference between their gold lace and ours is however less than is imagined; altho' that between the silver of France and England is great: The source of this is therefore the most worthy of enquiry, and it is the more so, as the manufacture of silver is the foundation of the other; and the beauty or imperfection of both, in a great measure owing to the care and skill, or the neglect and ignorance, in the working of that article.

All lace is made of silk covered with flattened wire, and this wire is silver: In the silver laces this wire is plain: Their colour at first, and their retaining the colour in the wear, will principally be owing to the purity of that metal; and this is the business of the refiner. For the making of gold laces, that wire is gilded: This also is done by the refiner; and the colour, and duration of colour in these will be owing, in great part, to the different quantity of gold employed, which is proportioned to the price paid by the laceman; but it will be in some degree owing also to the purity or hardness of the silver, which makes the wire. As this is firmer 'tis more easily wrought, and this firmness is owing to the alloy; but as it is softer, that is, purer, it will both shew and preserve the gold better, provided a proper care be taken in the working of it.

The course of the manufacture is this. The refiner delivers the silver in a bar, gilt or plain: The wire-drawer forms it into a round wire, which is afterwards flattened: This is twisted round silk by

the spinner, or in the engine, and the silk thus covered is made into lace by the weaver. These are the four hands thro' which the manufacture passes: Our gold, our silver, and our silk are the same with those used by the French; therefore if the produce be inferior, the fault must lie in one of these.

A I shall begin with the refiner, and enquire whether it is there: As to the gilding, it is too easy for mistakes; and as the degree of it is proportioned to the price paid, the refiner is not chargeable with any thing about it. It is his silver on which it depends: And this the purchasers expect of a proper quality; there being no difference of price.

B It has been supposed, that the putting too great a quantity of the alloy into this, has debased it so much below the French: The alloy is copper, but the utmost quantity of this that can be introduced is so little, that the profit amounts to nothing; the suspicion of their mixing lead is yet more idle; and as for those who have fancied that they debase the metal with tin, the suspicion is owing to ignorance alone: A single grain of tin would render ten pound weight of silver as brittle as so much ice. If there be a fault therefore in the persons of this profession, it is not from want of integrity, but from inattention: Whether any thing

C D of that be the case, themselves will judge from the succeeding observations; in which I shall trace this metal from its most rude appearance, to its greatest degree of perfection.

E Silver is found in almost all parts of the world, but in different forms, and different degrees of purity and perfection: Simple, or mixed with other substances. In America it is found in vast abundance, pure, and running in threads and plates, along the cracks of stones. This requires little more than once melting to fit it for use. We have some of this also in Europe, but little. In other places the natural silver is disguised and blended with other minerals, and art must be used to separate it. In Germany it is frequent in a form like lead, brown, soft, and flexible: In this the silver is mixed with sulphur. In Hungary it is often found in lumps like rosin, yellowish, and brittle: This is yet more full of sulphur, and has a little copper in it. In Transylvania it is met with in angular lumps of a fine red colour; this is full of arsenick, and has some iron in it. In Norway they have a little pure, but they find most of it in white clods, where it is mixed with copper. In England our lead ore contains a great deal of it, and we extract it thence.

These different substances contained with silver in the particular ores I have mentioned, are not established as mixed with them, on suspicion, or from report; I speak from experience, having separated them. Nor is this, tho' hitherto wholly unregarded, a subject of little consideration. It may appear to many, that silver, A when pure, and perfectly refined, is the same from whatsoever ore it have been extracted: But either this is not the case, or else our workmen never do perfectly refine it; for the silversmith, and for all other works, it is indeed the same from whatsoever ore it be extracted: But for the lace trade, when the colour is to be preserved to such a nicety, it is not; the least thing in the world affects that, and all depends upon it.

Our refiners are convinced, that the English-made silver, that is, the silver extracted from lead, will never be brought to the true purity and brilliance of colour: This is owing to some particles of the lead still remaining in it, and giving it a bluish cast. From this, which is what they know upon experience, I shall reason with regard to the rest.

As the English silver retains some tincture of the lead, which makes it blue, the German will retain some tinge of its sulphur, which will make it quickly tarnish. The Hungarian will retain more of this, as it has more sulphur in it, and therefore it will tarnish sooner. The Transylvanian will retain some of its arsenick; and the metal, tho' well colour'd, will be harsh, for arsenick has the effect of tin; and finally, the Norway silver, retaining somewhat of its copper tint, will suffer more than by a triple quantity of alloy. This is not speculation; the refiners are convinced of one part of it, the rest I have proved, by exposing to the air plates of the metal from the different ores, and they have tarnished accordingly.

It is evident therefore, that if our refiners would use for the wire trade, only the American silver, they would furnish wire of a better colour, and more lasting.

Among other Observations of BRITANNICUS, upon OATHS, in the London Evening Post of Jan. 16, are the following.

GI F men would but rightly consider the true nature of an oath, they would never take it without trembling, even tho' what they were about to swear was truth. Whenever men appear before an earthly king, who is but their fellow creature, do they not always approach with awe and reverence? With what awe, with what reverence, ought we then to appear before the presence of the Almighty

King, our Creator? If mortals should never approach his presence without trembling, even tho' they intend to declare the truth; How audaciously impious, how wonderfully wicked, must that man be, who dares to appear before him with, and call upon to be a witness to, a falsehood?

There is no sin whatsoever, not even murder itself, that so surely, and in so particular a manner, calls down its own punishment in this life, as perjury: And the reason for it is very plain and evident; because that abominable crime must, in many cases, be hidden from, and escape the judgment of mankind, and be known only to the heart of the criminal, and to God, whose holy name he has prostituted, and made subservient to injustice: And therefore if God did not, in a most particular manner, punish it in this world, men would be too apt to conclude, he did not regard, rule and govern it; nor would indeed the punishment of that horrible sin in the next world only, answer his wise ends in the moral rectitude of this.

The man who dares to take a false oath must, one should think, believe that God does not either know or regard it; and therefore God, who is all goodness, will surely convince him of the contrary, by a just and remarkable punishment. The perjurer, who calls God to witness his falsehood, does surely, at the same time, call down his own punishment. Perjury, like poison, certainly destroys the guilty taker. As the perjurer disclaims all future help from God, so all the evils of the world must surround him; his gold will dissolve into air, and all his possessions vanish like a dream: Instead of health, rottenness will seize his bones, and age suddenly surprize him, like a midnight thief; sickness and sorrows will sink him to the grave.—It is a great concern to me to say, but it is a truth, that this horrid crime is become too general in this nation.

EThe administ'ring an oath on every slight occasion, and the indecent and irreverent manner in which it is administered, tends not only to promote perjury, but to subvert all truth and justice. The spirit therefore that now appears among some gentlemen of virtue, to alter and abolish some obsolete and inconsistent oaths, cannot be too much commended *. If oaths were seldom taken, and in a more awful manner administered, it would, in some measure, suppress that dreadful sin. And surely, if we view it only in a political light, it is the interest of every state, to render oaths as inviolable as words and ceremonies can possibly make them.

IANTHE

* See our Magazine for last year, p. 575, 591, 592.

IANTHE and IPHIS.

37

A SONG, New set to Musick.

ianthe the lovely, the joy of the plain, By Iphis was lov'd, and lov'd

Iphis again: She liv'd in the youth, and the youth in the fair; Their pleasure

was equal, and equal their care: No time nor enjoyment their

dotage withdrew, But the longer they liv'd, still the fonder they

grew. No time nor enjoyment their dotage withdrew, But the

longer they liv'd, still the fonder they grew.

2.

3.

A passion so happy alarm'd all the plain,
Some envy'd the nymph, but more en-
vy'd the swain; [inade,
Some 'twould be pity their loves to
That the lovers alone for each other were
made:

But all, all, consented that none ever knew
A nymph yet so kind, or a shepherd so true.

Love saw them with pleasure, and vow'd
to take care [pair;
Of the faithful, the tender, the innocent:
What either did want, he bid either to move,
But they wanted nothing but ever to love;
Said 'twas all that to please them his god-
head could do, [might be true.
That they still might be kind, and they still

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

The IRISH LOTTERY.



The first man takes his partner with his right hand and leads her round the second man $\frac{1}{2}$, then round the second woman $\frac{1}{2}$, all four foot it and turn hands quite round $\frac{1}{2}$, then right and left with the second couple quite round $\frac{1}{2}$, and hands across with the third $\frac{1}{2}$, lead thro' the top couple and meet your partner, turn arms across $\frac{1}{2}$, all six foot it, and turn with your own partners $\frac{1}{2}$, lead thro' the third couple, cast up, meet and turn partners $\frac{1}{2}$.

Poetical ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1753.

A Translation of a POEM in the Musæ Anglicanæ, entitled, Dantur Spectra. By Mr. HACKETT.

NO R Delian godhead, nor Pierian maid, (Poetic dreams) I call unto my aid ; Thee, Quarle, I follow ; fled thy spirit down, [thy own. My numbers fire, and make them like Hush, hush, ye nurses, hush your tender young ; And gently rock your cradles to my song ; Your gifts I sing.—Thro' ruin'd tow'rs I go, [woe : Thro' lonely shades, the dreary walks of View yawning graves, and in the time-shook fane, [plain. At midnight hear the restless ghost come— Lo ! at my wish Quarle rises for my guide, And age-bent nurses totter to my side ; Behold ! the silver moon with quiv'ring rays On the green surface of the meadow plays ; Innumerable spirits all around Flit in the air, and skim along the ground ; Such as old aunts raise in the winter tale, whilst children with attentive fear turn pale ; With pleasing horror they each other view, Here the doors creak, and see the lights burn blue. [band, But see ! of boys and girls a harmless Cropt e'er their prime by death's relentless hand ; By the pale glimpses of the moon they And to the fountains flow'ry banks resort ; Again unto the well-known plain they throng, Again exult in dance, and join in song.

Hence Hodge and Lobbin the fond tale advance, [dance :—

That tripping fairies there at midnight Fresh flow'rs at morn the verdant circle grace, [race.—

And shew the footsteps of the pigmy They're gone ; as when the light's plum'd herald crows,

Or early Phœbus on their sports hath rose. For see ! a female form with furious pace

Impetuous hurries onward to the place ; A flaming brand she wields, her eye-balls rowl. [soul.

And strongly speak the anguish of her She 'gainst her will a joyless life had led, Nor knew the pleasures of the nuptial bed :

Hence pining discontent her mind invades ; And peevishness—the essence of old maids. Hence a fixt hate of fortune, who deny'd The joys of love—both to her lust and pride. [strives to blast

Youth and its sports the hates, and Those harmless pleasures which she cannot taste. [news,

For here the ghost his former care re- And the past labours of his life pursues. Death changes not his mind, on the same plan

Intent he works, a shadow and a man. Glory e'en bere the warrior's bosom warms [arms :

And stirs him up to shadowy seats of See, how his fiery courier shakes his main, [plain ;

See, like a tempest, how he scours the With what vast strength his tough yew bow he bends !

With what rapidity his sword descends ! Hence

Hence in the air we oft survey with fear
Th' embattled ridges of grim war appear ;
View adverse knights, and steed oppos'd
to steed,
And with dismay behold *the battle bleed.*
Prophetic Partridge, by such omen
taught, [fought ;
Sung Churchill's victories, e'er Churchill
Saw Lewis, spoil'd of empire and of fame,
Submit his hopes to Anna's juster claim.
Myself, had fate like omen giv'n, had
strung [sung
The lofty-sounding lyre ; myself had
In kindred strain, how bravely Vernon
fought, [ought.
How bravely Britain conquer'd, where she
But flying from the dismal din of arms,
Where yonder peaceful valley's verdure
charms,
Behold the lover's melancholy shade,
See, how he gazes on the beauteous maid!
See, how his eyes devour her charming
face ! [t' embrace !
How his arms strain her lovely form
In vain :—The insubstantial air denies,
Eludes his grasp, and from his wishes flies.
Here the old sage, his philosophic pride,
And gravity of motion laid aside,
Flies swiftly o'er the plain ;—behind, ap-
pears [ears,
His curst Xantippe thund'ring in his
Repeating after death the plagues of life,
And proves herself e'en here a *very wife.*
The Soph, her well-known thunder to ap-
pease, [knees.
With tears implores her mercy on his
But now far other voices reach mine
ear,
Far other shades, a noble train comes here,
My brother bards, Blackmore and all the
host, [sons doth boast.
Whom Grub-street 'mongst her fav'rite
Here as on earth they most divinely sing ;
Here as on earth they touch the heavenly
string ; [feel,
Secure and blithe ne'er pinching hunger
Nor dread approach of dun with vocal
beet.
Safe here from criticism's rigid laws,
They live most happy in their own ap-
plause : [for song,
Whom mayst thou join, great Colley fam'd
The worthy minion of the Grub-street
strong ;
And in these peaceful and secure abodes,
Sing Cæsar's glories, and repeat—thy odes :
Sage Ogilvy reproves thy long delays,
And Quarle and Withers, fam'd for lofty
lays, [crowd
Call on thee, to be gone : the learned
Repeat the word, and Colley call aloud.
Lo ! call'd he comes ! with conscious
pride elate, [reat.
And his flute plainly speaks him — *lau-*

Myself, so glory bids, in equal strain
Enlist myself among the glorious train ;
Who with loud acclamations rend the
sky,
And weave the laurel for their new ally,
Oh ! how my heart with gen'rous love of
fame [name.
Distends, and Colley's but a meaner
'Tis gone :—and like the dusky shades of
night,
My glory fades at the return of light.
My dear companions from my side are
torn,
And hapless I am left alone to mourn.
Thus when at set of day the hungry
clown [down,
In the refreshing arms of sleep lies
Reason and all her powers *sound re-*
treat,
And mimick fancy leaps into her seat :
Transports the half-starv'd wretch an
happy guest,
Unto the pleasures of a lord-may'r's feast.
He furiously attacks the *knighted loin,*
And quaffs triumphantly the sprightly
wine.
—He wakes : *the pomp of luxury is* [stone,
flown, }
He stares aghast, immovable as
While his guts grumble out a melan-
choly groan. }

A PASTORAL DIALOGUE, set to
Musick by Mr. ARNE, and sung by Mr.
LOWE and Mrs. LAMPZ.

Damon.

CAST, my love, thine eyes around,
See the sportive lambkins play ;
Nature gayly decks the ground,
All in honour of the May :
Like the sparrow and the dove,
Listen to the voice of love.
Florella.

Damon, thou hast found me long
List'ning to thy soothing tale,
And thy soft persuasive song
Often held me in the dale :
Take, O ! Damon, while I live,
All which virtue ought to give.

Damon.

Not the verdure of the grove,
Nor the garden's fairest flow'rs,

Nor the meads were lovers rove,

Tempted by the vernal hours,
Can delight thy Damon's eye,

If Florella is not by.

Florella.

Not the water's gentle fall
By the bank with poplars crown'd,

Not the feather'd songsters all,

Nor the flute's melodious sound,

If her Damon is not near.

Bob

Both.

Let us love, and let us live,
Like the cheerful season gay ;
Banish care, and let us give
Tribute to the fragrant May :
Like the sparrow and the dove,
Listen to the voice of love.

ODE for NEW-YEAR'S DAY, composed by COLLEY CIBBER, Esq; Poet Laureat, set to Musick by Dr. GREENE, and performed before his Majesty and the Royal Family.

RECITATIVE, Mr. SAVAGE.

WHAT warriour king,
What chieft renown'd,
Whom, raptur'd Clio, shall we sing,
What patriots praise resound ?
What empire of the earth explor'd,
Can hope to raze,
A pyramid of praise,
Superior to Britannia's lord ?

C H O R U S.

To patriot Cæsar, then devote the day,
And consecrate, with loyal strains, the lay.

RECITATIVE, Mr. BAILDON.

When Greece and Rome, with wastful power,

Gave laws to wailing worlds subdu'd,
Inglorious were the wreaths they wore ;
Wreaths are rewards for publick good.

RECITATIVE and AIR, Mr. WASS.
Not from the wide extended realm,
Or fortune fatally victorious ;

But where firm virtue holds the helm,
Then, then alone is empire glorious.

DUET, Mr. WASS and Mr. BAILDON.
Be thine this glory, Cæsar ! thine ;

Thy radiant isle shall gild the main ;
Shall fix'd, as nature's sea-mark, shine,
Directing kings remote to reign.

RECITATIVE, Mr. BEARD.

To Lydian strains now tune the lyre,
Such as, enjoy'd, delights inspire.

AIR, Mr. BEARD.

In blooming paradise when plac'd,
So the first parent monarch sway'd ;
His will gave happiness confess'd,
And grateful happiness obey'd.

C H O R U S.

The whole creation lov'd his sight,
And mutual was the full delight.

AIR, Mr. BEARD.

Within the vernal verdant lawn,
The lion and the lamb were laid ;
The tyger, and the fearless fawn,
In heros, secure, around him play'd.

CHORUS. The whole creation, &c.
AIR, Mr. BEARD.

Assembled in the shaded vale,
The list'ning vulture, and the dove ;
The hawk, and warbling nightingale,
On social sprays enjoy the grove.

CHORUS. The whole creation, &c.

RECITATIVE, Mr. SAVAGE.

Alike, the lawless human creature,
Where Cæsar reigns forgets his hostile
nature ;
And from the same instinctive spring,
Inclines to freedom, and reveres his king.

C H O R U S.

Refulgent thus in Cæsar's line,
May one immortal glory shine ;
That ages yet unborn may sing,
Long, long and glorious live the king !

Hey for the Sorcerer !

Which is the way to the gallery ?

H ASTE old men and young men, old
ladies and lasses ! [of your places :
Run as if the de'il drove, or you're nickt
Well-belief of magicians now sure must
go down : [whole town.
Since one Sorcerer thus can enchant the
H—tt.

Epitaph on Mrs. COLQUHOUN of LUSS.

U Nblam'd, O sacred shrine, let me
draw near,

A sister's ashes claim a brother's tear,
No semblant arts this copious spring supply,
[ship's eye ;
'Tis nature's drops, that swell in friend-
O'er this sad tomb, see kneeling brothers
bend,

Who wail a sister, that excell'd a friend ;
A child like this each parent's wish en-
gage,

Grace of his youth and solace of his age :
Hence the chaste virgin learn each pious
art [heart,

Who sighs sincere to bleſs a virtuous
The faithful youth, when heaven the
choice inspires,

Such hope the partner of his kind desires.
Oh early lost ! yet early all fulfill'd,
Each tender office of wife, sister, child ;
All these in early youth, thou hadſt ob-
tain'd ;

The fair maternal pattern yet remain'd ;
Heav'n fought not that—else heav'n had
bid to spare,

To thine succeeds now Providence's care—
Amidſt the pomp that to the dead we give
To sooth the vanity of those that live,
Receive thy destin'd place, a hallow'd
grave, [crave ;

'Tis all we can beſtow, or thou can't
Be these the honours that imbalm thy
name, [fame ;

The matron's praise, woman's best silent
Such to remembrance dear, thy worth be-
found, [around,

When queens, and flatterers sleep forgot
Till awful sounds shall break the solemn
rest, [bleſt.

Then wake amongst the bleſt, for ever
Mean while, upon this ſtone, thy name
shall live, [vive.

Sure heaven will let this pious verſe fur-

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

ILLIAMSBOURG in Virginia, Oct. 27. William Trent, Esq; sent by this government with a present to the Twigtwees, arrived in town this week, and gives the following account of an engagement between them and the French Indians. On June 21, about nine in the morning, 240 French and French Indians surprized the Twigtwees in their corn fields, and came so suddenly on them, that the white men who were in their houses, had the utmost difficulty to reach the fort. Three not being able to get in, shut themselves up in one of the houses adjoining. There were about 20 men and boys, including the white men, in the fort. The Indians having taken possession of the white mens houses, advanced towards the fort, firing very briskly, which was as warmly returned; then attacked the log house where the three men were shut up, who having plenty of arms and ammunition, and being well secured by the strength of the house, might have defended themselves against the whole body of the enemy: Notwithstanding which they could not be prevailed on to fire a gun, but cowardly hid themselves under skins, suffered the house to be taken, and themselves made prisoners; and then discovered to the enemy the weakness of the fort.

The French and Indians in the afternoon informed the Twigtwees, that if they would deliver up the white men that were in the fort, they would break up the siege and go home. After a consultation, it was agreed by the Indians and Whites, that as there were so few men, and no water in the fort, it was better to deliver up the white men, with Beaver and Wampum, to the Indians, on condition they would do them no further injury, than let the fort be taken, and all be at their mercy. The white men were delivered up accordingly, except Burney and Andrew, whom the Indians hid. One of the white men delivered up to them, being wounded in the belly, they stabbed and scalped him, took out his heart and eat it; and as they have a considerable reward for killing an Englishman, they cut off his fingers and carried them with them to Canada, to prove him such. The Indians upon receiving the white men (whom they carried away prisoners) delivered up all the Indian

women whom they had taken, and set off with their plunder, amounting to above 3000l. They killed one Englishman, and took six prisoners. One Mingoe, one Shawnee, and three Twigtwees, they killed; among whom was the old Plan-guisha king, called by the English, Old Briton, whom they boiled and eat. The French and Indians lost 15 in the battle. They carried off all their dead, except four of the Chapawas, whose custom is to leave the dead: One of them is the head king, and the other of them the next head man of that nation. The other Indians that assisted the French, were called Ottowawas.—One hundred of the Chapawas went over to the six nations, because they would not help the French. The six nations have not yet declared war, but have called in all their warriors, and are making such preparations, that we have reason to expect a declaration very soon.

The abstract we gave in our Magazine for September last, p. 408—411, of Mr. La Touche's address to the duke of Dorset, in behalf of the citizens of Dublin, occasions our inserting the following address to his majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the merchants, traders, and citizens of your faithful city of Dublin, beg leave, in the most sincere manner, to blend our joy with that of our fellow subjects, for your majesty's safe return to your British dominions.

Your majesty's extensive care of the liberties and tranquillity of Europe, in opposition to the ambitious views of other princes, who grasp at dominion rather than true glory, and your benevolence to mankind, which are the consolation of your subjects during your majesty's absence, make your return more glorious and joyful to your faithful people, who must love and admire a prince whom the world admires; a prince, who, far from borrowing lustre, daily gives it to his crown, and lives but for his people and mankind.

From such unwearied application to the publick service, we are encouraged to hope your majesty will one day take into your gracious consideration the case of this great metropolis, and the administration thereof; that, when after ages shall admire the annals of this reign,

they may conclude no action was too great for your majesty's magnanimity to undertake, too tedious for your patient vigilance to accomplish, nor any grievance of your subjects too minute for your enquiry and redress.

We beg leave to conclude this our humble address with assurances of our loyalty and unshaken fidelity to your royal person and your illustrious house, of our steady attachment to the present happy establishment, and with sincere prayers for your private happiness, for the prosperity of your kingdoms, and the future glory of your reign.

There were buried last year in the city and suburbs of Dublin, males 854; females 990: In all 1844. Of which 999 died above 16 years old, and 845 under 16. Christened males 814; females 919: In all 1733. Decreased in the burials 186, in the christenings 11.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

The king went with the usual state to the house of peers, and the commons being sent for up and attending, his majesty opened the session with a most gracious speech to both houses, (of which we have given the substance, p. 28.)

FRIDAY, 12.

The Rt. Hon. the house of peers waited on his majesty at St. James's, with their address of thanks for his most gracious speech from the throne. (See this address, with his majesty's answer, p. 28, 29.)

This night, about 12 o'clock, the publick house, known by the sign of the Heathcock in the Strand, fell down to the ground in a shelving manner, into an adjoining court, which was thought to be occasioned by some houses being rebuilding on the other side. It so fortunately happened that all the company were just gone, and nobody was hurt, tho' the mistress of the house who was in bed fell from the second floor into the court, but the bed falling under her, and the timber lying hollow, she got little or no hurt.

SATURDAY, 13.

The Hon. house of commons waited on the king with their humble address for his most gracious speech from the throne. (See the address, with his majesty's answer, p. 29.)

A fire broke out at the house of Mrs. Gore, a widow lady, at Kingston in Surrey. It began about ten o'clock at night, and was occasioned by Mrs. Gore's mother in law (an old lady of fourscore) setting her candle by her bedside, while she went to call the maid to warm her bed; which being of cotton, before her return the curtains had caught fire, and the old gentlewoman who was

weak and feeble, could not put it out. As soon as the maid got up stairs, she found the room in a flame, and with difficulty helped the old lady out. The fire spread in so surprizing a manner, that Mrs. Gore and her daughter, who were below in the parlour, had but just time to escape; and the ladies lost their cloaths, and every thing valuable; scarce any thing being saved, as the house was burnt down in less than half an hour. One circumstance was very remarkable: A gentleman's son in the neighbourhood lay up two pair of stairs ill; his maid, altho' she did not hear any cry of fire, but smelt it, and thought there was a vast crackling, took the little boy out of bed, wrapt him up in her apron, and run down stairs with him, and so carried him safe home: If she had come down first to enquire what was the matter, she never could have gone back for him, the fire catching hold of the stair-case instantly.

The oath usually taken by scavengers, questmen, &c. was this year dispensed with by a worthy alderman, who only advised them to act as honest men in their several stations. (See p. 36.)

MONDAY, 15.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the five following criminals received sentence of death, viz. John Briant, for a street robbery; Patrick Nugent, for a burglary; William Baldwin, for robbing Thomas Mott of a watch and 16 shillings in the dwelling-house of Rose Sykes; Joseph Hall for a burglary; and Timothy Murphy for forging and publishing a seaman's will, and thereby defrauding the agent, Mr. Henry Cafimayor, of 37l. 12s. 6d. In the course of his trial, which lasted upwards of six hours, there was laid open to the court a scene of iniquity, wherein the lives of Mr. Thomas Noads, clerk to the agent, who apprehended and prosecuted Murphy, and Robert Carter an evidence, were wickedly and artfully attempted to be taken away. One who appeared as solicitor and agent for this Murphy, but called himself a merchant, turning evidence, and causing them to be indicted for this very forgery, immediately after Murphy's trial, theirs came on; when the said person being then in court, he was called on to give his evidence against them; but not having the least accusation to lay to their charge, they were honourably acquitted, and had copies of their indictments granted them.

TUESDAY, 16.

Carries on in the portico of the parish-church of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, the election to give a seat in the next

election of member of parliament for the city and liberty of Westminster, in the room of Sir Peter Warren, deceased, when the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Esq; (colonel of one of his majesty's regiments of foot now at Nova-Scotia, and late governor of the said place) was chosen without opposition; Sir George Vandeput, Bart. having declined standing a candidate a few days before the election.

Edinburgh, Jan. 16. Saturday last a whale, of about 56 feet long was cast ashore upon the sands about a mile eastward of Cockenzie, which has been since visited by numbers of people of all ranks, from this city and the neighbourhood. The whale-fishing company are now busy in cutting it down, for the interest of those concerned. It is said several more whales have been seen in the Firth within these few days past.

THURSDAY, 25.

At a general court of the S. S. company a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on their capital stock, for the half year ending the 5th Inst. being Old Christmas-day, payable on Feb. 14.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. **W**ILLIAM Westbrook Richardson, of the middle Temple, to Miss Johnson, of Great Queen-street, Lincolns-Inn fields.

Mr. Charles Victor, of Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, to Miss Fanny King, daughter of Alderman King, of Salisbury.

2. George Blount, of Henley upon Thames, Esq; to Mrs. Thibou, relict of Jacob Thibou, of Antigua, Esq;

Stephen Pitt, of Kensington, Esq; to Miss Arthington, of Yorkshire.

4. Thomas Pellet, Esq; to Miss Lawly, of Bond-street.

Joel Milward, Esq; to Miss Harpur, of Queen-street.

6. John Fry Hussey, Esq; to Miss Abbess of Crouched-Friers, a 12,000l. fortune.

9. Rev. Thomas Harrison, D. D. rector of Bridge Casterton in Rutlandshire, to Miss Margaret Wingfield, of Stamford in Lincolnshire.

Capt. Wallis, of Limehouse, formerly in the African trade, to Mrs. Wilkins, relict of Charles Wilkins, Esq; a Spanish merchant.

Dr. Ross, an eminent physician, to Miss Middleton, a 10,000l. fortune.

11. James Garland of Michael-Stow-Hall, near Harwich, Esq; to Miss Dorothy Allan, a 20,000l. fortune.

16. Mr. Zachariah Butten, of Muchin-hall, in Essex, to Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, of Hornchurch in the same county.

17. Mr. Montefiori, an Italian merchant in Lime-street, to Miss Harris.

John Shelley, Esq; of Field-place, near Horsham in Sussex, to Miss White, of Horsham.

John Fenwick, of Burrow-Hall, in Lancashire, Esq; to Miss Bennison, of Hornby, near that place.

26. John Pitt, Esq; member for Dorchester, to Miss Morgan, of St. James's-street.

Jan. 3. The lady of Lancelot Allgood, Esq; knight of the shire for Northumberland, delivered of a daughter.

4. The lady of the hereditary prince of Modena, of a prince.

6. The lady of Barnaby Backwell, Esq; of a son and heir.

9. The lady of Thomas Slaughter King, of Catling-hall in Cambridgeshire, of a son and heir.

16. The lady of Thomas Selby, jun. Esq; of a son and heir.

21. The lady of Sir Richard Bampfield, Bart. of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. **M**ISS Lissy Gunning, sister to the dutchess of Hamilton, and to the countess of Coventry.

William Pye, Esq; principal register of the cathedral church of Durham, and auditor to the bishop.

2. Miss Bridges, an heiress of 30,000l. fortune, at her house in Great Ormond-street.

Col. Charles Whiteford, at Galway in Ireland, lately appointed colonel of the regiment of foot, late general Irwin's.

George Speke, Esq; at his seat at Dillington in Somersetshire, who represented in the four last parliaments, Milbourn-Port, Taunton, and Wells.

Capt. Joseph Pringle, at Bergen-op-Zoom, captain of a company in the earl of Drumlanrig's regiment of Scotch Hollanders.

John Rawlinson, Esq; at Little-Leigh in Cheshire, fourth son of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knt. some time lord-mayor of London.

7. Sir Thomas Burnet, one of the judges of his majesty's court of Common-Pleas, and fellow of the Royal Society. He was the youngest son of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, sometime since bishop of Salisbury; was several years his majesty's consul at Lisbon; and in November, 1741, was made one of the judges of the Common-Pleas, in the room of judge Fortescue, who was appointed master of the Rolls. By his death the publick has lost an able and upright judge, his friends a sincere, sensible, and agreeable companion, and the poor a great benefactor. His corpse was privately interred near the remains of his late father, in the parish church of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

Rev. Dr. Wright, minister of St. John's at Hackney.

8. — Hayes, Esq; many years deputy governor of Languard fort.

11. Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. first physician to the King, and many years president

president of the Royal Society. He died at his house at Chelsea, in a very advanced age, but blest with all the faculties of understanding to the last of his life. He has left two daughters, one the lady of the Rt. Hon. the lord Cadogan, and the other the widow of — Stanley, Esq; of Hants. His corpse was interred with great funeral pomp in his family vault at Chelsea. The bishop of Bangor preached a very affecting discourse to a crowded audience, from Psal. XC. 12. *So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.* Several members of the royal society, &c. attended as mourners, and the following gentlemen, all of that learned body, supported the pall, viz. Sir John Heathcote, Bart. Sir John Evelyn, Bart. general Oglethorpe, James West, Esq; James Theobald, Esq; Hon. — Southwell, Esq; When the will of Sir Hans was proved, administration was granted to the lord Cadogan and Dr. Sloane Elsmere, rector of Chelsea. It contains five sheets of paper, all written with the deceased's own hand, and witnessed by four persons in the year 1739, and again published and signed by the testator in the presence of three other persons, in the year 1751. There are nine codicils to it, the third of which is two large skins of parchment. The medals, gems, and curiosities, exclusive of those presented to him, Sir Hans says, cost upwards of 50,000l. and that they may be preserved together intire, he desires they may be offered to his majesty at 20,000l. and six months are allowed to know his majesty's pleasure; if his majesty declines accepting them at the price fixed, they are then to be offered at the above price, 1st, to the Royal Society; 2dly, to the University of Oxford; 3dly, to the College of Edinburgh; 4thly, to the Royal Academy at Paris; 5thly, to the Academy at Petersburg; 6thly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Madrid; and 7thly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin.

In the third codicil Sir Hans omits the Royal Society, the University of Oxford, and the College of Edinburgh, to whom he had directed by the will itself, his collection of medals, gems, &c. to be offered. In this codicil he nominates trustees, whom he desires to offer them to the king or parliament, the first session after his decease, at 20,000l. which he believes not to be a fourth part of their real and intrinsic value. If the king and parliament decline accepting them within 12 months, they are to be offered at the same price; 1st, to the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg; 2dly, to the

Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; 3dly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin; and, lastly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Madrid; each of which is to be allowed 12 months from the time notice is given to the ambassador or resident of each respective court in England.

If the king and parliament accept of the offer, the trustees are to apply for a power to enable them to preserve, maintain, and continue the collection at Chelsea, where they are to be shewn under proper regulations for the satisfaction of the curious, and improvement of knowledge. [A further account, with the names of the trustees, in our next.]

12. Albert Nesbitt, Esq; an eminent merchant of London, and member of parliament for St. Michael's in Cornwall.

Roberd Holford, Esq; late senior master in Chancery.

Rev. Sir Simon Every, Bart. rector of Naumbery in Lincolnshire, aged 93.

Hon. George Gore, Esq; who was made attorney-general in Ireland, on the demise of Q. Anne, and some time after one of the judges of the Common-Pleas there, which office he resigned in 1744, on account of his infirm state of health.

14. That excellent prelate, Dr. George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne in Ireland. He died of an apoplexy, at Oxford, to which place he came a few months since, to enjoy what he called a learned retirement. He was far advanced in years, and well known to the world for his piety, charity, and learning, and his many theological and philosophical pieces.

15. Hon. Mrs. Olivia Davell, aged 81, relict of the late John Davell, of Colehill in Kent, Esq; and daughter of the Rt. Hon. Philip lord viscount Strangford in the kingdom of Ireland.

16. Mr. Samuel Norris, aged 80, one of the proctors of the ecclesiastical courts at Canterbury, auditor to the dean and chapter, and deputy-register of the arch-deacon's court.

18. Rev. Mr. Slocock, rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Rt. Hon. the earl of Strathmore, in Scotland.

William Chambers, Esq; a rear-admiral of the Red.

20. Mrs. Mary Jenkins, aged 110, in the clothworkers almshouse, White-Friars.

22. Signor Angelo Antonio Bartholomeo Balthazar, a most eminent master of the small sword, and author of a treatise on that art, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland.

23. Rev. Mr. Goodwin, rector of Clapham in Surrey.

There was advice from Dunkirk of the death

death of Cranstoun at Furnes; that he went by the name of Dunbar, and the day only before he expired informed the person with whom he lodged, that he was the unfortunate Cranstoun so often mentioned in the affair of Miss Blandy's parricide. His death has been since confirmed, with several particulars, which we must defer to our next.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

M R. Parfet, chosen lecturer of All-hallows in Lombard-street.—Dr. Robert Downes, bishop of Down and Connor, translated to the bishoprick of Raphoe in Ireland, vacant by the death of Dr. Philip Twysden.—Dr. Arthur Smyth, bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, translated to the united bishopricks of Down and Connor.—William Carmichael, L L. D. promoted to the united bishopricks of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.—Dr. Taylor, chancellor of Lincoln, collated to the archdeaconry of Buckingham, in the room of Dr. Carmichael.—John Lowth M. A. presented by the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, to the rectory of Middleton Keynds, in Buckinghamshire.—Mr. Coles, M. A. by Brown Willis, L L. D. to the rectory of Bletchley, Bucks.—Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hamilton, second son of lord Archibald Hamilton, by the earl Brooke, to the vicarage of Wellingborough in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Corn. Thryste, by the lord of the manor, to the vicarage of St. John at Hackney.—Mr. Kay, chosen lecturer of the united parishes of St. Michael Wood-street and St. Mary Staining.—Mr. John Cleoburg, presented by Peregrine Bertie, Esq; to the Vicarage of Wooburn in Bucks.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

RICHARD Hallet Wincombe, Esq; made a captain in the royal reg. of horse-guards, blue.—Capt. Brett, commander of the Caroline yacht, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majesty.—Corbett, Esq; sworn in high-bailiff of Westminster, in the room of Peter Leigh, Esq;—Rt. Rev. Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Peterborough, made preceptor to their royal highnesses the prince of Wales and prince Edward, in the room of the bishop of Norwich, who had resigned.—George Augustus Selwyn, Esq; made clerk of the crown in the island of Barbadoes, &c.—George Thomas, Esq; made governor of the Leeward Caribbee islands.—Sir Richard Adams, Knt. recorder of London, made a baron of the Exchequer in the room of Mr. baron Clive, made a judge in the court of Common-Pleas, in the room of Sir Thomas Burnet, deceased.—Mr. Joseph

Wright, made clerk assistant in the house of lords, in the room of Mr. Merest, deceased.—Arthur Dobbs, Esq; made captain-general and governor in chief of North-Carolina.—Sir John Ligonier, made colonel of the royal reg. of horse-guards blue, in the room of the late duke of Richmond.

NEW MEMBERS.

WESTMINSTER, Edward Cornwallis, Esq; in the room of Sir Peter Warren, deceased.—Bridgewater, Robert Balch, Esq;—Hon. Peregrine Paulet, Esq; deceased.—Westbury, Peregrine Bertie, Esq;—Matthew Mitchell, Esq; deceased.—Buckingham, Commodore West, lord vise. Cobham, now earl Temple.—Lyme, Henry Fane, Esq;—John Scrope, Esq; deceased.—Wendover, earl Verney—his father, deceased.—Rutlandshire, Thomas Noel, Esq;—James Noel, Esq; his brother, deceased.—Cheshire, Charles Crewe, Esq;—John Crewe, Esq; his brother, deceased.—Bodmin, Hon. Charles Hunt, Esq;—John Laroche, Esq; deceased.—Bishop's-Castle, — Dashwood, Esq;—Samuel Child, Esq; deceased.—St. Maws, Charles Medlicott, Esq;—lord Sundon, deceased.—Beaumaris, John Owen, Esq;—lord vise. Bulkeley, deceased.

B—KR—TS.

JAMES Denn, late of Bristol, merchant.—Francis Taylor, late of Bridgnorth, grocer.—Matthew Cox, of the parish of Ealing in Middlesex, mealman and dealer.—John Paine the elder, of Braintree in Essex, clothier.—Henry Rix, late of Fakenham in Norfolk, mercer and grocer.—Harvey Preston, late of Stratford-upon-Avon, dealer.—John Troughton, now or late of Fareham, Hants, brewer, and wine-merchant.—John Paine the younger, of Braintree, in Essex, clothier.—James Laurie, of Cockhill, in the parish of Shadwell, Ratcliff, apothecary and chymist.—Charles Salmon, of St. James's, Westminster, linen-draper.—Henry Blomart, of Prescott-street, merchant.—John Godlob Vetter, late of St. James's, Clerkenwell, jeweller, and dealer.—Richard Ladbrooke, late of St. James's, Clerkenwell, tallow-chandler.—John Neville, of St. James's, Westminster, goldsmith, and dealer.—John Weath of the Strand, warehouse keeper.—Thomas Cripps, of New-Brentford, plumber.—Samuel Woods, now or late of Norwich, worsted-weaver and dealer.—Joseph Broom, of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, taylor.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in JANUARY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	BANK		INDIA		South Sea		South Sea		B. Annu.		3 P. Cent.		S. S. An.		Ind. Bonds		B. Cir. P.		Wind at		Weather		Bill of Mortality from		
	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	Ann. old	Ann. new	1746.	1747-8-9	B. Annu.	1751.	Prem.	1. s. d.	Deal.	London.	cloudy	Christ.	2 Males	Dec. 26. to Jan. 23.							
1	144	4			108	5	108	108	108	108	1	15	0	E. by N.											
2	144	4			103	5	107	8	107	8	1	15	0	E. by N.											
3	144	6			103	5	107	8	107	8	1	15	0	E. by S.											
4	144	6			103	5	107	8	107	8	1	15	0	N. N. E.											
5	144	4			124	3	103	5	107	3	1	15	0	S. W.											
6	144	4			103	5	107	3	107	3	1	15	0	S. W.											
7	Sunday				103	5	107	3	107	3	1	17	6	S. by W.											
8					103	5	107	3	107	3	1	17	6	N. W.											
9	143	8			106	4	103	5	107	4	1	17	6	S. by N.											
10	144	4			103	5	108	108	107	108	1	17	6	S. by W.											
11	144	4			103	5	108	108	107	108	1	17	6	W. by S.											
12	144	4			103	5	108	108	107	108	1	17	6	S. E.											
13	144	4			108	2	107	8	107	8	1	17	6	S. S. E. hard rain											
14	Sunday				103	1	107	7	107	7	1	17	6	W. by N.											
15	144	7			103	1	107	7	107	7	1	17	6	S. by N.											
16	143	8			108	1	107	8	107	8	1	17	6	S. by W.											
17	144	7			108	1	107	8	107	8	1	17	6	W. wind											
18	144	7			108	1	107	8	107	8	1	17	6	rain											
19	144	7			108	1	107	8	107	8	1	17	6	W. by S.											
20	144	6			108	3	107	8	107	8	1	17	6	fair											
21	Sunday				108	1	107	8	107	8	1	17	6	cloudy											
22	144	4			108	1	107	7	107	7	1	17	6	N. E. by N.											
23	144	3			108	1	107	7	107	7	1	17	6	S. W.											
24	143	2			108	1	107	7	107	7	1	17	6	S. by W.											
25	143	2			107	7	107	7	107	7	1	17	6	S. by W.											
26	143	8			107	7	107	7	107	7	1	17	6	S. W.											
27	143	8			106	3	106	3	105	3	1	17	6	E. N. E.											
28	Sunday				106	1	107	7	107	7	1	17	6	frost											
29	143	8			107	7	106	1	105	2	1	17	6	N. E.											
30	143	8			107	7	107	7	105	2	1	17	6	N. W.											
31	143	4			107	7	105	2	103	104	1	17	6	cloudy											
	Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Wimborne.	Devises.	Glocester.	Birmingham.															
	Wheat 30s to 32s qr	08l. 15s load	09l. 17s load	09l. 10s load	09l. 07s load	34s to 42 qr	34s to 42 qr	Devises.	Glocester.	Birmingham.															
	Barley 14s to 18s od.	17s to 20 qr	17s to 19 qr	16s to 17	16s to 17	17s to 22	17s to 22																		
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DAYS

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WIND AT

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BILL OF MORTALITY

FROM

DECEMBER 26. TO JANUARY 23.

1751.

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1602

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HAGUE, Jan. 16. In consequence of a proposition made by her royal highness to the princess governante, a reduction of 42 men has been made in the life-guards, 224 men in the regiment of foot-guards, and 352 men in that of the Swiss-guards, which will be an annual saving to the publick of 110,480 florins; and it is computed, that the savings which the republick makes by the reduction of the army, and lessening some other expences, since the conclusion of the peace, amount to two millions of florins yearly. At the same time her royal highness has shewn her regard for the poor, for in order to free them of some of the taxes that lie heavy upon them, she has in conjunction with the states of the province of Utrecht, published an ordinance, whereby a tax of one and a half per cent. is laid on all such of the inhabitants as have estates of 400 florins per annum, and upwards. Those who reside in other countries, and have estates in this province, are liable to the same tax; as are also all employments, fees and pensions. And, to prevent disputes, every person is to tax himself, according to the best of his judgment, and to deliver the same in upon oath.

Paris, Jan. 19. A new incident has happened, which is like to bring our ecclesiastical disputes to a crisis, as follows: On the 12th of last month, the parliament being informed, that the rector of S. Medard had refused the sacraments to a nun named S. Perpetua, of the house of S. Agatha, ordered that the rector and his two curates should immediately attend. The rector could not be found, but the curates appeared, and said, the refusal of the sacraments was in consequence of the archbishop of Paris's express orders. Upon which M. Isabeau, one of the secretaries of the parliament, was sent to that prelate, to desire him to cause the sacraments to be administered to the nun. On the 13th the secretary reported, that having waited on the archbishop that morning about half an hour after six, he made him the following answer: "The rector of S. Medard has followed the light of his own conscience and my orders. Besides, as the administration of the sacraments is a matter purely spiritual, I am properly accountable to God alone for the power with which he has intrusted me. And to none but the king will I ever think myself bound to account for it." M. Isabeau was sent back to the archbishop, to enjoin him to regard the pressing state of the sick person; and at four in the afternoon reported to the parliament, that he had been again with that prelate, who said to him; "I told you my sentiments this morning.

I am still of the same mind; nor shall I alter my conduct or my language." Upon this a motion was made, and agreed to, that the archbishop should be ordered, upon pain of having his temporalities seized (which amount to 120000 livres) to give directions for putting an immediate stop to the scandal occasioned by the repeated publick refusals of the sacraments of the church to the nun Perpetua, under pretence that she would not present a billet of confession, nor tell who was her confessor; that the curates of S. Medard should be enjoined to discharge the duties of their function to the sick person; and that the king's counsell should see these orders executed; and, by a majority of 98 to 35, it was ordered, that the peers should be summoned for the 18th at ten in the morning, to take into farther consideration the archbishop's answers, and the proceedings of the day before.

On the 14th all the bishops then in Paris had a meeting, and sent a deputation to the archbishop, to assure him, that the clergy of France made his cause their own, and would support him to the utmost of their power. On the 15th the parliament ordered, that as the archbishop had not conformed to their arret of the 13th, his temporalities should be seized; but on the 16th the first president reported, that having been sent for, he had that day waited upon the king, and that his majesty disapproving of their proceedings, had restored to the archbishop his temporalities. At the same time he presented to them a letter from the king, which informed them, that his majesty being resolved to bring the whole affair before his council, he therefore expressly forbid the peers to attend on the 18th. Against this not only the parliament have remonstrated in very strong terms, but the princes of the blood and the peers of the kingdom look upon it as an incroachment upon their privileges; and the king having in his answer to the remonstrances of the parliament, ordered them to explain themselves to his chancellor, who would inform them of his intentions, they, on the 23d came to the following resolutions: 1. That the removal of which the court was informed by the first president being irregular both in matter and form, had rendered new summonses to the peers indispensable. 2. That the forms claimed by the parliament were laws of the realm, and that on their obseruation depended the maintenance of the royal authority and the publick tranquillity. 3. That the parliament knew no middle person between the king and them, and neither could nor ought to address themselves to any but the sovereign alone.

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